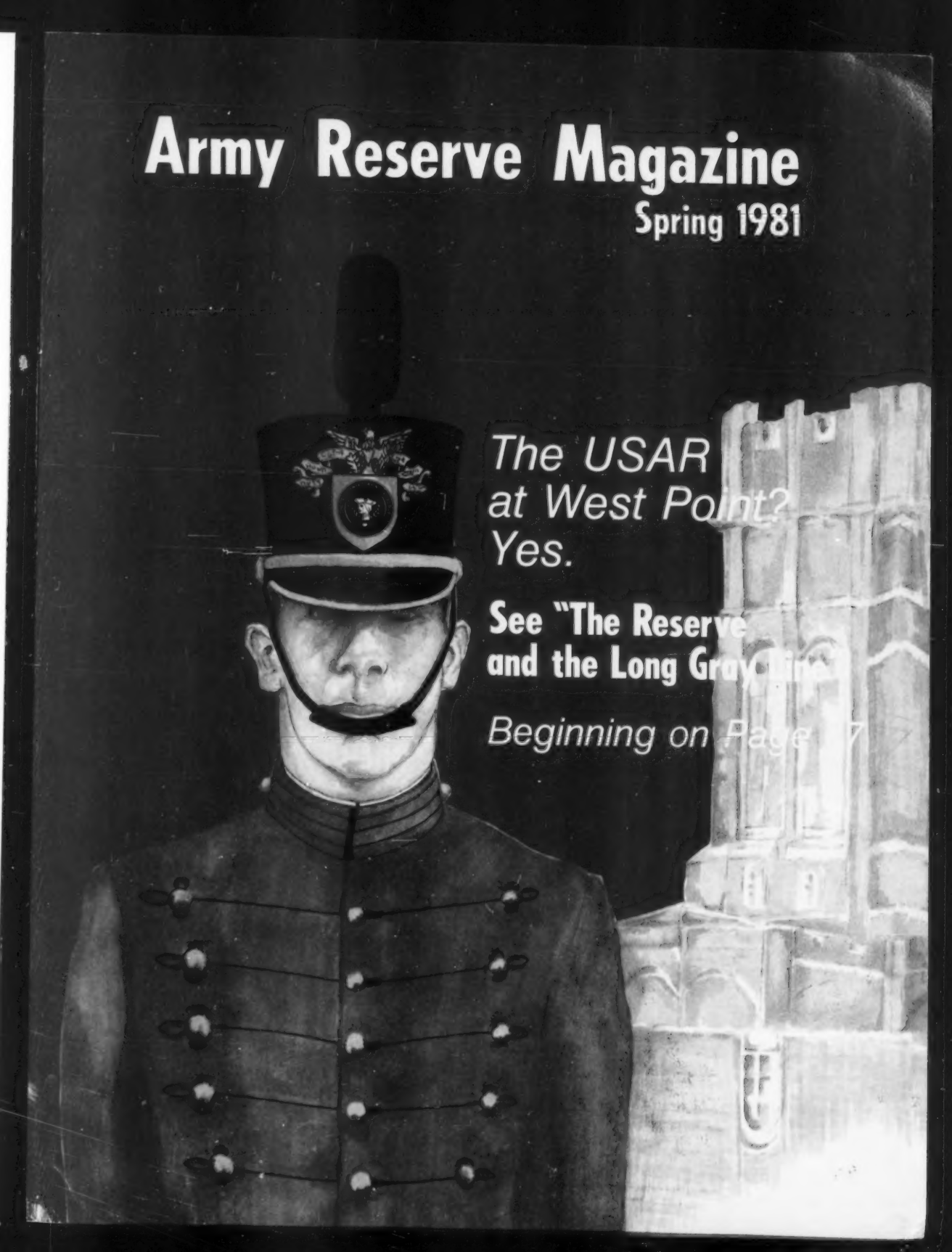
Army Reserve Magazine

Spring 1981



The USAR at West Point? Yes.

See "The Reserve and the Long Gray Line"

Beginning on Page 7

BRIEFS

• The number of USAR and National Guard units slated to go overseas for training in 1981 is up again. A total of 74 Army Reserve organizations and 66 ARNG outfits are slated to head out of country for Annual Training 1981. That's up from the 53 Reserve and 64 Guard outfits deployed in 1980. As in the past, most of the overseas-bound units will go to Germany.

• Senator John Tower (R-Texas), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in a recent interview that retention of qualified people is the military's number one personnel problem. A look at the Army Reserve's severe and complicated retention problem begins on page 18 of this issue.

• The maroon beret has been ordered reinstated by the Army Chief of Staff. Also approved are new black shoulder boards for NCOs, to be worn with the grey-green uniform shirt.

• Mobilization Designees assigned to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may see their tours end in September. FEMA has decided not to fund the program beyond the end of the current fiscal year. Discussions with Department of Defense are under way, though, to work out a new policy for USAR augmentation to the agency. FEMA urges their MOBDES people *not* to panic or seek immediate reassignment. Ample notice will be given, says the agency, if the program ends.

• Many post exchange service stations are being changed from Texaco to other suppliers, because "the man who wears the star" is no longer able to offer competitive prices, according to PX headquarters in Dallas.

• New promotion certificates are being issued for hikes to junior enlisted and NCO grades. Field commands issue all the certificates except those for those intended for command sergeants major. The latter come from RCPAC.

• A $600 bonus has been okayed for six year reenlistments in the Individual Ready Reserve. Check out the details on page 12.

• All IRR members get *Army Reserve Magazine* quarterly at home, and SOLDIERS magazine, also quarterly, the same way. Unit members can pick up SOLDIERS monthly at the Reserve Center, if the unit has requisitioned the magazine on a DA Form 12-5. Units can get one copy for every six unit members authorized on the TOE or TDA. Not seeing the monthly SOLDIERS at your unit? Ask the full-time staff to requisition it according to the dictates of AR 310-2.

• FORSCOM has quietly dropped the requirement for Reservists to take the five event physical training test, replacing it with a timed four mile march. The Active Army's tough new PT test *may* become a USAR requirement in the future.

• Retiree News: Two recent policy changes affect Reserve retirees. Close to home, Category I members of the Retired Reserve (those under age 60 who've been out of active Reserve status for five years or less) are now on the *Army Reserve Magazine* circulation list. And, *all* retirees are now eligible to take part in the Army Correspondence Course Program. Army Reg 351-20, dated Nov. 15, 1980, spells out the details on the correspondence course program.

• The United States Supreme Court has agreed to hear the case of a Reservist who is suing his employer for back pay. The money was lost because the company refused to arrange the Reservist's schedule so that he could work a full 40 week when a portion of the work time conflicted with Reserve duty. A lower court ordered the company to pay the back wages, but an appeals judgement went in favor of the employer. The High Court will decide.

Army Reserve Magazine

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COVER STORY: You wouldn't expect to find much evidence of the workaday Army Reserve at that shrine of Regular Army tradition, West Point. But we're there, and our presence amid the historic masonry above the Hudson River includes military police, transportation people, medics and a nationwide team of Reservists who help place good students into the Cadet Corps at The Academy. Read about the Army Reserve's work at West Point, beginning on page 27. Paula Mokulis painted the cover artwork. **An exclusive interview with the Academy's superintendent, General Andrew J. Goodpaster, follows on page 30.**

REAR COVER: So you think Reserve duty gets a little dry at times? Try getting wet, some weekend, with the airborne troopers of the USAR's 11th Special Forces Group. A report on the H_2O action begins on page 15. Our command information officer, Maj. Dick Crossland, took the picture.

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INCORRECT ISSUE NUMBER, SHOULD READ #2.

PEOPLE

A San Antonio husband and wife who spent a few years in the Army as enlisted persons have decided to become officers through a unique program that allows them to be in the Army Reserve and ROTC simultaneously.

Harry and Debra Trumbull are participating in the ROTC Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP). They are enrolled in the ROTC program at the University of Texas at San Antonio and are members of the Reserve's 351st Army Security Agency Co. at Fort Sam Houston.

Harry, 26, a native of Ridgway, Pa., spent seven years in the Army before deciding in November 1979, that he wanted to go to school to study criminal justice. He had risen to the rank of staff sergeant with service at Fort Devens, Mass., Augsburg, Germany, and Kelly AFB.

Debra, 23, who got off active duty in August 1979, after three and a half years, said she learned about the SMP during freshman orientation at the university. "I thought it sounded like a really good program, and I told my husband."

Harry started the program last January. He said he enjoys the program and plans to apply for a Regular Army commission and return to active duty as an officer.

Although he is a freshman academically, he is a junior in ROTC because of his previous Army experience. He is executive officer in the Marion Guard, a unit similar to the Rangers.

His wife, a psychology major, is commander of the freshman company. The Central Square, N.Y. native said her adjustment from the Army to being a student was "difficult at first because I had to learn to tolerate others who were just learning things I already knew."

Harry and Debra Trumbull do double duty.

In addition to spending several hours per week with the ROTC program, the Trumbulls devote one weekend per month to duty with the 351st. Under the SMP, they are assigned to officer slots and receive pay as E-5s or higher. In Harry's case, he already was an E-6, so he is paid as an E-6 and Debra, a specialist five, receives E-5 pay.

"The training we are receiving in the Reserve complements what we are getting in ROTC," Harry said. "The ROTC sticks mostly with combat arms and the Reserve experience gives us more training with jobs Reservists actually perform." During war or national emergency, some cadets may be commissioned and mobilized with their units. Others may be given additional training before commissioning.

The Trumbulls, who have been married two and a half years, each receive about $100 per month from the Army Reserve, $100 per month from advanced ROTC, plus the GI Bill. The Trumbulls like the Army.

Novelist Morgan writing Army stuff.

A lot of people dream of publishing a novel, but for **1st Lt. Christopher Morgan,** that dream recently became a reality. This spring, Beaufort Books is publishing his first novel, **The Rich and the Lonely.** It's the story of a man who rises from poverty to achieve enormous success, only to find that he's sacrificed the people who mattered most in his life, especially the woman he loves.

Morgan, whose work frequently appears in this magazine, won an Army journalism award in 1977 for a newspaper series on prostitution. His nonfiction has been published widely.

"You might say I started writing for less than artistic reasons," he admits. "In high school, the editor of the school newspaper convinced me that doing the paper's column would be a great way to get noticed by the most attractive girls. Unfortunately, by the time I learned that his prediction was wrong, it was too late. I was already hooked on writing." Although he says he is satisfied with his career choice, Morgan discourages friends from becoming writers. "Everyone tells me writing is a glamorous profession," he says. "To tell the truth, I've seen more glamour in a foxhole."

Kandrac shoots himself.

Sbabarbo fixes Gilbert's arm; earns commission.

Former Reservist Reagan.

Munn wins top honor.

Who is that man and why is he smiling? You would be smiling too, if you were **Spec. 4 John Kandrac, Jr.** of Section I, 2291st Army Hospital in Dayton, O. Kandrac recently won two first place prizes in the National Collegiate Photographer's Competition. His entries in the humor and industrial categories. He also is a winner in the *Army Reserve Magazine* photo contest. See page 22.

Kandrac is a recent graduate of the Ohio Institute of Photography and has worked in the field of scientific and technical photography. He was also awarded the grand prize in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*'s photo contest last year.

Dr. John Sbarbaro, who is on the ski patrol team at Loveland Basin, Colorado, was recruited in early November by a full-time Reserve technician while treating the Reservist for injuries incurred in a skiing accident.

Capt. Gary Gilbert, a full-time personnel officer for the USAR's 5502d U.S. Army Hospital in Denver, headed for the hills to savor the first snow. He hadn't skiied for two years and was eager to get on the slopes again. Once at the ski area, he made a few turns, felt good, gradually accelerated, and made it through the moguls to the bottom of a difficult run, feeling exhilarated and confident. Then someone slid by him, causing him to turn suddenly. Gilbert went down.

When he had difficulty moving his left arm and couldn't put his glove on, Gilbert headed for the ski patrol office. There the two men chatted while Dr. Sbarbaro examined him, Capt. Gilbert talked about the Army Reserve, its benefits and opportunities. Dr. Sbarbaro became very interested. Within weeks, all the necessary paperwork was completed and Dr. Sbarbaro is now awaiting his appointment as a USAR officer. Sbarbaro is Director of Public Health Services for the city and county of Denver and is Medical Director of Denver General Hospital.

Have you heard the rumor which says USAR members don't stand a chance of becoming Chief of Staff? That one may be true, but an Army Reservist has gone a step higher. That's right, our new Commander-in-Chief, **President Ronald Reagan** became a member of the USAR in April 1937, when he enlisted as a private in Troop I, 322d Cavalry. In June, 1937, he was appointed second lieutenant of cavalry and was called to active duty as a "butter bar" on April 19, 1942. Reagan was transferred to the Army Air Corps in June, 1942 and promoted to first lieutenant in January, 1943. Six months later, he made Captain and he held the rank until he left the service in 1945. His duty included assignments as a personnel staff officer, squadron commander and post adjutant for the motion picture units in Culver City, Calif., the so-called "Culver City Commandos."

Siegle (l) helps WO candidate Joe Fielder make his solo.

Young sisters Karen (l) and Cynthia, aloft.

Spec. 5 Carolyn Munn recently became the 8th Medical Brigade's soldier of the year. Munn joined the USAR four years ago and works as an administrative specialist with the brigade's retention section, located at Ft. Hamilton. In civilian life, Munn is employed by the City of New York. She is currently attending Baruch College and hopes to earn a B.S. in business administration.

Warrant Officer Candidate **Geraldine A. Siegle,** a member of the 336th Aviation Company in Los Alamitos, California, recently became the first in her aviation class at Ft. Rucker to solo. She is believed to be the first woman in Rucker's history to solo before her male classmates. Her record-breaking flight came after only 10 hours of instruction in a TH-55 helicopter and she handled the experience like a trooper. "On your first turn you're screaming," she said. "But after that you settle down."

Karen and Cynthia Young decided to do something different and exciting during a recent break from their classes at the University of Arkansas. So the two seniors, who are members of the ROTC, went to Airborne School at Fort Benning, Ga. "They keep you busy here," Karen said. "When night comes, you are ready to sleep." Karen is a physical education major and is considering a nursing career. Her sister is an accounting major who would like to serve in either the quartermaster or finance branch. "If you really want your wings, you can put mind over matter and survive the stress and fear inherent in this school," Cynthia said. "You really learn that your body is capable of much more than you ever thought."

Nobody expects USAR units to place first in an Army-wide award system which pits them against literally hundreds of full-time Active Army units. But **Capt. James K. Springer** and **Spec. 4 Seth "Tom" Lingren,** of Ft. Douglas, Utah's 358th Public Affairs Detachment recently did so. They won the prestigious Keith L. Ware Award, which is given for special achievement in radio and newspaper categories. Springer received the unit award for producing the Army's top radio publicity spot. Lingren received an individual award for his spot announcing work, which consisted of humorous imitations, including one of actor Jimmy Stewart. Both men collaborated on the writing.

Springer and Lingren are both professional broadcasters when they're not wearing the uniform. Lingren, who has left the unit temporarily to devote more time to career interests, is a disc jockey for KZAN-FM in Ogden, Utah. Springer is the morning announcer and news director of Salt Lake City's KSFI-FM.

Springer (above) and Lingren (below) at mikes.

LETTERS

We usually reserve our editorial comments to the position following the letter to the editor. For a couple of reasons, the following letter gets commented about up front.

The couple who penned the letter wrote, recently, to the Chief, Army Reserve. The occasion was their receipt of a certificate of appreciation, sent by the Chief to many families of Reservists during the last year. In the case below, the family members were the Reservists themselves.

The letter tells a story of what some people go through to be a part of the USAR. Major General Berkman, the Chief, Army Reserve, thought our readers might like to share the writers' experience.

USAR "Worth It"

Sir: Thank you for the Certificate of Appreciation for our family. It represents a high honor to us. You invited comments on what it is like to be an Army Reserve family and we would like to share several with you. We are truely an Army family: William is a Major in the Medical Service Corps; Mary is a Captain in the Army Medical Specialist Corps; Elizabeth, our six year old daughter, was born in Okinawa; and Rebecca was born on 11 November. Prior to joining the USAR, we were both on active duty. Our present assignment is with the 30th Hospital Center, Fort Sheridan, IL. William is the education and training officer and Mary work is the nutrition and food service operations consultant and also oversees the weight control/physical fitness program. In civilian life, William is a registered nurse on the staff of the Milwaukee County General Hospital; Mary teaches part-time in the Food Service Supervisor program of the Milwaukee Area Technical College. As you can see, this life of ours is very busy and diverse and our personal schedules have to meet many objectives and goals and still make room for the training needs of the Hospital Center. Part of the time problem is involved in the seventy mile distance that we live from Fort Sheridan. This means that we have to leave home about 6 a.m. Government quarters might be available but we never know for certain until the last minute. This is complicated by the fact that a husband/wife team is not the norm and joint quarters are often not available.

Because of the quarters problem, which, of course, is usually beyond the scope of Fort Sheridan to resolve, we have had to travel over 280 miles on a drill weekend. During a CPX this summer, the quarters offered were barracks without security, curtains, working lavatories, or cleaning equipment; the female personnel, including officers and the Command Sergeant Major ended up in the MP female enlisted quarters. All of these problems do not mean that we are giving up. We understood the problems of commuting before we made the move from the local medical unit. We made it because it offered a greater challenge and a change, a PCS, at least a mental one. As a family of Reservists, we feel privileged to continue with our participation. Our year on Okinawa and William's time in Viet Nam, gave us a deep appreciation of the freedoms and bounties of our country.

Our USAR participation has helped us give to our children lessons in the responsibilities of citizenship and the need for everybody to contribute to our countries welfare and defense. We have always tried to include our children in our activities: be it a one day trip to Fort Sheridan or Fort McCoy or two weeks at Fort Sam Houston. It is with pride

that Elizabeth tells her classmates that BOTH her parents are in the Army and Rebecca has to be one of the few children to have ever been nursed in the cab of a 2½ ton truck.

The Army Reserve program has expanded our professional expertise. Not only does it enhance our military abilities, but it provides learning experiences valuable to our civilian positions. Sometimes it seems that we spend almost as much time in a month on USAR affairs as we do our civilian jobs. William gets only two weekends a month off and one of them is spent at Fort Sheridan. Mary spent her two days at the Wisconsin Dietetic Association with a recruiting booth and led everybody in an exercise session that she had developed for the USAR.

We started our life together at Fort Sam Houston, we were married in the Chapel of the Academy of Health Sciences, Elizabeth was born in the Army Hospital on Okinawa, and our children might have put in more man days in the last five years than some members of the USAR. The Army has been, is now, and will continue to be an important facet of our lives.

It has been worth it.

Capt. Mary Cooper Hoettels
Maj. William R. Hoettels
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Kudos

Sir: I would like to offer my congratulations on the Winter 1981 edition of the *Army Reserve Magazine*. All of us were pleased and impressed with the coverage given ROTC activities, in particular. Keep up the good work. From our end, we will continue to remind the people in the field that there is a market for ROTC articles. Your continuing interest in and enthusiasm for the Army ROTC program is greatly appreciated.

Maj. Gen. Daniel W. French
Deputy Chief of Staff for ROTC, TRADOC

Sir: Thank you for the issues of *Army Reserve Magazine* I received as a member of the IRR. I feel that the magazine helped me stay current in training, procedures and trends. This is information I consider important to the readiness of IRR members. The magazine also provides information that interests me as a veteran and as a taxpayer. As a veteran, I'm able to understand and relate to the information with a perspective not provided by other media. This information helps me determine how I may best support the defense efforts of the United States.

Klaus Doll
St. Clair Shores, Mich.

When the Khaki Hits the Fan

Sir: It is a bit late to comment on an article in the Winter 1980 issue, but I just got my copy. The issue has an article "Khaki Bites the Dust" bemoaning the demise of khaki uniforms and noting that khaki came from the Hindi word for dust-colored, after the dust that British soldiers in India put on their red coats to hide them. Poppycock. You have fallen for a great practical joke that the Hindus played on the British, and for which they have fallen for the past two centuries. The "i" sound in khaki has the same meaning in most Indo-European languages and converts a noun into an adjective. Thus the word cocky means "behaving like a rooster". The root sound "kak" also has the same meaning in most Indo-European languages and it is not dust. When your two-year-old announces that he has to go kaka, you know exactly what he has in mind. That's also what the Hindus had in mind when they called the British "khaki". Poppycock, by the way, comes from the Dutch words pappe kak. Pappe means "soft".

Lt. Col. Yale Lubkin
Casey Creek, Kent.

According to Webster, kaka is an olive-colored breed of New Zealand parrot.

Historic Shine

Sir: While enjoying the Fall 1980 edition of your publication, I noted the short article on the "buff boot" on page 12. I immediately recognized the stubby fingers of one Sgt. 1st Cl. Roger Desmaris, Radio/TV Supervisor, 362d PA Detachment. The photo, taken by Spec. 5 Craig Olson, marked the only occasion on record of Desmaris shining his boots. The historic import of the photo aside, a photo credit for Olson might be appropriate.

Maj. John J. Prowse
Manchester, N.H.

Now that the no-shine boot is on the way, perhaps Sergeant Desmaris will not need to be troubled by the matter again.

IRR Really Ready?

Sir: Reference your article in the Fall 1980 issue concerning the IRR, page 23, column 2. You indicate a dramatic increase in the IRR between FY77 and the present, an increase of 50,000 or 33%. To what do you attribute such a significant trend reversal? Could it be the policy change which placed personnel separated from the Regular Army for reasons of unsuitability in the IRR as opposed to discharging them? Do these accessions really constitute a mobilization asset? By what miracle do we expect their former problem to vanish?

Col. Ray Chamberlain

Placing "early out" soldiers into the IRR is only one of several actions taken to increase the strength of the IRR. The Army wants to have a handle on all pre-trained soldiers with remaining service time.

More on Choo Choo

Sir: Thank you for articles and letters concerning Army railway units. At one time I too rode the rails. I took my AIT in early 1975 with the 1st Railway Detachment (deactivated in 1 October 1978) at Fort Eustis, the last surviving rail unit since the deactivation of the last active railway battalion (the 714th) several years before. (I am aware of railway at other posts, but the 1st was the only rail unit as such). Later that year I was a duty train conductor in the 3rd Movement Region, 4th Transportation Brigade, Frankfurt. I rode the circuit between Frankfurt, West Berlin, and Bremerhaven for over a year before the Berlin Brigade took over the Frankfurt-Berlin conductor slots. I recall the Reservists from three railway Reserve battalions coming to Eustis in the summer of 1975. Many worked on civilian railroads and were quite good. It was encouraging to see your article portraying a reserve rail car repair company at Eustis last summer putting the rolling stock back in shape. It was sorely needed since most, if not all, of the equipment didn't meet the standards of American railways and therefore could not be used for off-post transport. After my ETS in January 1978 I knew of no rail units close to the DC area and, looking for a change of pace, I joined the newly-formed 5th Infantry Platoon (Pathfinder/Airborne), 97th ARCOM, a former active duty unit at Fort Rucker until 1975. Although I had abhorred the idea of being a grunt while a regular, I found that being a paratrooper was quite a blast. I left the 5th in August 1980 to join Air Force ROTC but I hope to someday be back with the Airborne-types in a Special Operations or Pararescue unit.

Timothy O. Moriarty
University of Maryland

Number Please

Sir: Reference the new Long Tour Management Program managed by RCPAC. As of August 27, the "toll free" number (800) 325-7427 was inoperative. The LTMP number is (314) 263-7427.

Bernard K. Dehmelt
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dummies

Sir: Reference your article titled "With the 479th in Miesau", Winter 1981. Concerning the captions for the pictures on page 11, the caption for the picture in the upper left hand corner is incorrect. As a 1974 graduate of Redstone Arsenal Munitions School, the cannisters in the picture were not 155 shells as stated. They are, in fact, M2 dummy propellent charges. Thank you for your assistance in correcting this error.

Spec. 5 Kenneth R. Dunn
Ft. Jackson, S.C.

We're the dummies.

Southpaw Tank

Sir: I enjoyed seeing the XM1 tank on the back cover of your summer issue, however, if you will compare it with the XM1 photo on page 8, you will notice the rear cover photo was printed backwards. Lucky for you it wasn't the front cover.

William L. Ashley, III
Office of the Program Manager, XM1 Tank

Mr. Ashley wasn't the only reader to note our one-of-a-kind left-handed tank. Its special character was, indeed, a product of a "flopped" photograph and poor editing, not of Chrysler.

Opposes Registration

Sir: I wish to comment on a couple of references to draft registration which appeared in the Winter 1981 issue of *Army Reserve Magazine*. First, it comes as no surprise to me that "peacetime registration for the draft, which took place last summer, caused no boost in Guard and Reserve enlistments, according to DoD" (page 2). It comes as no surprise because registration itself was met with widespread resistance. On August 27, 1980, the Boston *Globe* ran a syndicated story stating the results of their study on non-compliance. Based on extremely conservative assumptions, the *Globe* estimated 25 percent non-compliance, nationwide. Basing its estimate on representative postal districts (balancing urban, suburban, and rural areas), the *Globe* found 32 percent non-registration in Chicago, 22 percent in Seattle, 13 percent in Dallas, and 19 percent in San Diego. Previous experience with mass registrations (some years ago in Canada and between 1973 and 1975 in this country) indicates that without an actual draft or rampant war hysteria, registration is often ignored by young people. If the threat of immediate prosecution is perceived of by those directly affected as being noticeably absent; then registration compliance will suffer markedly. Likewise, with no great sense of fear or intimidation, these young men would not present themselves at Guard and Reserve recruitment centers in any significantly greater numbers than prior to the registration weeks—given the simple fact of no additional and no supplemental financial incentives. Lastly, in the latest in a seemingly endless series of articles devoted to "mobilization!", it is stated on page 26 that: "Recent legislation requires 19 and 20 year-olds to register for the draft. This has been a significant step and decidedly reduces the period of post mobilization time during which we are solely dependent upon Reservists and Guardsmen." Dr. Bernard Rostker, Director of the Selective Service System, doesn't agree, however. In September of 1979, Rostker was given the task by then-President Carter of developing a study on whether a "post-mobilization" draft registration plan could meet the Defense Department's personnel requirements in a national emergency. Dr. Rostker did develop the plan, and on January 16, 1980, submitted for review his "draft working document," entitled "Improved Capability to Mobilize Military Manpower". The study outlines in some detail a plan for one-day registration following a declaration of war or national emergency, and concludes: "Our analysis of the various face-to-face registration options suggest that the post-mobilization plan is preferable . . . the post-mobilization option should substantially exceed Defense requirements, employs the fewest number of full time personnel, and costs the least. While costs and staffing should not be the determining factor, the reduced delivery time provided by the other options is redundant and unnecessary. The post-mobilization option, subject to field testing later this year and the international situation at any time, is recommended as the basis for an effective Standby Selective Service." My opposition to registration and conscription—in any manner and form—is not, however, based solely upon studies which cite excessive costs and large bureaucracies involved with the process. I see conscription as involuntary servitude; as such, it has no legitimate place in a free society. I firmly oppose registration. Registration is the necessary prerequisite to conscription.

Spec. 5 John Elmer
Minneapolis, Minn.

Spec. 5 Elmer, an IRR member, is associated with a draft resistance organization.

Husbands at Home

Sir: In the Fall 1980 issue, I enjoyed the article, "We Also Serve Who Wait," except that it gives the impression that the only ones who have to wait at home are wives. How wrong. My wife is a member of the 392d Regiment (98th Division) out of Horseheads, N.Y. For two weeks each year, *she* is the one who departs for summer camp. I'm left here with a house to run, three kids to take care of and my job to attend to. After just two days I know why so many women in America take sedatives! "How's the househusband doing while the wife's off playing soldier?" is the kind of question I get from the guys at work. So how do you think I feel? Proud is how I feel. I'm proud that my wife, a supply sergeant, can do her job and do it well; I'm proud that she can stand up to people and explain why a working wife and mother wants to be in the Army Reserve. I'm also a little scared, every time she puts on the uniform, because we both know that if Uncle Sam says "go," go she must. When she gets home we talk over the times she has, good times and bad—including repelling off towers and driving trucks. Reservists are very special people. So, Reserve wives, keep in mind that there are plenty of liberated men around who also serve, and wait.

James C. Prinzi
Waverly, N.Y.

PX Prices?

Sir: I enjoyed the winter edition of the Army Reserve Magazine, until I read the item in "BRIEFS" that the PX is taking over operation of the Army clothing sales stores. As stated in the magazine: "Soon, soldiers will be able to buy all issue and non-issue items in a single stop to the PX". Please advise me as to whether quartermaster pricing policies will apply to the PX, or whether we are going to have to pay PX prices for those items which have traditionally been available at the Quartermaster Sales Stores.

Maj. Edward S. Raskin
Sayville, N.Y.

The PX tells us that issue and non-issue items will both appear in the PX, priced as they are in the separate outlets today. Differences in fabrics, weaves, etc., result in different prices. Soon, you'll be able to compare prices all in one stop.

We Get Calls, Too

A few days before the deadline for this issue, we received a call. It was from a Reservist, thanking us for our lengthy treatment on the subject of Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (that was in the Summer 1980 issue.).

"I never knew I was entitled to get off work for training," he said; he went on to say that he was scheduled to go to jump school and Special Forces qualification, fulfilling a long-time dream.

That's the kind of calls—and letters—we most like to get.

—AEH

Defense Secretary Weinberger

Army Secretary Marsh

Secretaries Weinberger and Marsh Set Plans

Military Plans Mapped by Reagan Team

Rearming America and recognizing members of the Armed Forces for their services to the nation are two of the top priorities in the new administration's defense program, according to Caspar W. Weinberger, the new Secretary of Defense.

In a message to members of all services, Weinberger said, "As I take office as our 15th Secretary of Defense, I am very much aware of the need to add greatly to America's military strength, and to strengthen also the support of the American people for all the men and women of our armed forces—both uniformed and civilian.

"President Reagan's widely praised inaugural speech expressed the hopes of the American people for a stronger, safer America. I am honored to be part of his efforts to improve the readiness of all our existing units and to begin now to restore our strategic balance.

"A strong, confident America, that is perceived by our Allies as a reliable friend, and by our possible opponents as both willing and able to fight for our freedom, is our best hope for peace.

"Our new President and I share a deep appreciation of the sacrifices you make and the skills with which you serve and defend all the people.

"One of my first priorities is to be sure that our country fully recognizes and honors your great service at home and all over the world.

"I look forward with great enthusiasm and eagerness, as we begin to rearm America under the leadership and with the full backing of our new commander-in-chief.

"Ours is a most exciting and vital task. Our success will be measured by whether we have so strengthened our country that we have preserved the peace."

Weinberger, who has a reputation as a tough cost-cutting administrator, is no stranger to the cabinet. He was the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

Born in San Francisco, California, on August 18, 1917, the new secretary is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. Following his formal education, he joined the Army as an infantry private and was released from active duty four years later with the rank of captain. During that time, he served with the 41st Infantry Division in the Pacific and as a member of General Douglas MacArthur's intelligence staff.

After the war, Weinberger worked as a lawyer and served in the California legislature. He was also a newspaper columnist, a book reviewer and the moderator of a public affairs television program in San Francisco.

In 1968, Weinberger was appointed by then-Governor Ronald Reagan as Director of Finance of California. Later, serving under President Nixon, he was Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and both

Deputy Director and Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Until resigning to accept his present office, Weinberger was Director of PepsiCo and Quaker Oats and a member of the Trilateral Commission. In addition, he held the position of Vice President, Director and General Counsel for Bechtel.

* * * *

"Adequacy and readiness" are two watchwords for national and Army leaders, according to the new Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr.

Marsh, a 54-year-old Virginia lawyer and retired National Guard lieutenant colonel, made his comments during confirmation hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

He said adequacy includes such things as the size and structure of the Army force, its weaponry and other machinery. Readiness, he said, involves such things as individual soldier skills and competency and the ability to move quickly.

He said the modernization program should be continued to completion and that it should not simply be "addressed to the active force, but vast quantities (of modern equipment) are needed in the Reserve Components in the total force concept."

The new secretary said the Reserve and National Guard will receive high priority and special attention during his tenure.

Questioned on his attitude toward draft registration, he commented instead on the current system. "Service to the nation is not only a privilege, but a duty of every citizen of the United States." He called the Selective Service's registration requirement "useful."

Marsh also told the senators he would work closely with Congress in its joint responsibilities to the nation for the care of its Army. "I am not only a servant of the people, but a servant of this great nation and this committee and I will devote my time, talent and efforts to (the Army Secretary) post."

Marsh began his military career during World War II as an enlisted man. He attended OCS at Fort Benning, Ga., after the war and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry at age 19. He is also airborne qualified and he retired from the Virginia Guard after 30 years of service.

A native of Winchester Va., now living in Arlington, the new secretary served in the House of Representatives from 1963 to 1971.

Photo by Maj. David Robbins

Full-Time Manning seeks to put more permanent staff members into the ranks of Reserve units. The result: more training, less admin headaches. Here full-timers from First Army and New England Reservists conduct field training.It beats pushing papers.

Full-Time Help Means More Training

by Capt. Mike Bryan
Sixth U.S. Army PAO

Who are all those Full-time uniformed types showing up at the Reserve center these days? They're members of the Army's Full-Time Manning Program; some are Active Army people, some are Reservists recalled to Active Duty to help the units beef up their readiness.

The Army's program has been getting rave reviews from those people who have been assigned within it.

"I like this assignment and would take it again if the opportunity came up," says Sergeant First Class Billy Shirley of his new job with a Wyoming National Guard engineer company in Laramie.

Captain Robert Slusar, of the USAR's Company D, 13th Engineer Battalion at Fort Ord, comments, "I have a positive feeling about the Full-Time Manning Program and my assignment here. I'm able to see a need for full-time personnel in Reserve units, especially this one because it's so critical to the mission of the 7th Division."

"I think the Full-Time Manning Program is a good thing . . . it's good for the unit and for me. The USAR unit (6253d U.S. Army Hospital at Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif.) will be better prepared if and when we are mobilized," Staff Sergeant Beverlie Chatten said.

There are some problems inherent in the program, but for the most part it's off to a good start and has been well-received by the individuals and unis recalled to Active Duty to help the units beef up their readiness.

The Army's program is now rolling after being in existence for one year.

The Full-Time Manning program, implemented on January 18, 1980, is designed to augment high priority Reserve and National guard units. Active Army personnel, Guardsmen and Reservists provide the manpower. The Guard and Reserve positions will be filled by ARNG and USAR personnel who have qualified for and requested a three-year tour of active duty.

Sgt. 1s. Class Shirley, who had spent three years at Fort Lenard Wood, Missouri, found out about the program when he talked with DA assignment personnel. "They asked me if Iwanted this assignment. Isaid, 'yes,' says Shirley. "I like this assignment much better. I'm working right in my MOS and I feel it can help my career." Others agree.

SSgt. Chatten comments, "I had spent four years in the Reserve before applying and being accepted into the Full-Time Manning Program. I thoroughly enjoyed my Reserve duty, but I feel that this (FTM) is one of the best things that has ever happened to me."

The number of full-time Active

Report Says: "Keep Civilian Reserve Technicians"

A recent Department of Defense report on the Reserve Components Technician Program concluded that the USAR should not convert all civilian technician positions to full-time military slots. However, officials see no reason to reverse conversions already made.

The report, which emphasizes the value of civilian technicians, especially in the skilled maintenance area, says, "It appears necessary to retain a large number of technicians for the near future." As a result, the report concludes that further study is needed to learn the most efficient mix of civilian technicians with full-time Active Reserve personnel. It asks Congress to allow each service to adjust the strength, mix and use of various types of full-time support in the future through budget requests. Spokespersons said the report should not affect the job security of technicians now employed.

"We have been and will continue to be well served by the vast bulk of our technicians and we do not want to cause them to be concerned about their jobs in the future," Defense officials said. But spokespersons admit that the addition of full-time military members may limit civilian promotion possibilities.

The document is the result of a 15-month "Technicial Position Conversion Test" which was ordered in 1978 by the House Armed Services Committee to see if it would make sense to convert the Defense technician program civilian positions to military ones. The services currently employ approximately 58,500 civilian technicians.

Although no civilians lost their jobs as a direct result of the test, "the idea of conversion has caused some distress among . . . technicians for the last four years," the report said. In advising against the conversion of all military technician slots, officials cited potential worker resistence, moral problems and turbulence as drawbacks to sweeping change.

"On balance, it appears necessary to retain large numbers of technicians for the near future," the report said. Defense officials added that use of technicians is the best way to fill skilled maintenance positions and that a large number of civilian technicians in these specialties should be retained in the future.

Duty spaces in a Guard or Reserve unit depend upon the unit's mission and needs, and its proximity to parent and supporting units. Present plans provide for positions to be filled ranging in rank from E5 to 05. These positions also cover a variety of skills, such as hospital executive officer, wheeled vehicle mechanic, ammunition inspector, unit clerk and many others. What is so different about Full-Time Manning is that the soldiers who fill the positions are not advisors; they are doers.

The USAR's Company D, 13th Engineer Battalion, 7th Division for instance, has three Active Component Full-Time Manning positions. The company is critical to the 7th Active Army's Division's mission because it is the only bridging unit assigned to the division.

Previously, the only full-time people in most units have been one or two civilian employees, administrative and supply technicians in each company-sized unit and additional supervisory technicians at battalion and higher headquarters. (See related story.)

The FTM personnel should play an important role in the units involved. Although these units have the same training standards as Active units, they only have two days each month, plus two weeks annual training to accomplish them. (As one full-timer puts it, "We're able to get all the paper work . . . administrative details, training schedules, etc. . . . out of the way during the non-drill days, so when the troops show up we have an excellent training schedule for them. Some of the troops have commented that their Reserve duty and training is better because we're better organized.

All personnel assigned to the program are being given a nine to 10-hour FTM orientation program. The orientation includes an overall view of FTM; organization of the Reserve components, administration; Active Component support of the Reserve components, and benefits and entitlements available to the FTM personnel.

FTM personnel are mobilization assets to their units; if the unit gets called up for active federal service, these soldiers will mobilize and deploy with them.

The importance of being ready is pointed up by SSgt. Chatten. "The 6253d Hospital she says, "is the largest Reserve hospital unit in the nation. If we are mobilized, I will go with the unit to take over the operation of a 1,000-bed Active Army hospital."

The FTMers are not advisors, but are integrated into unit functions and missions. All FTM personnel are responsible to the unit commander and will be rated within the normal unit chain of command.

But, FTM personnel normally will not be assigned to unit positions. They will be assigned to a "carrier TDA" providing for duty at the unit being supported. This keeps Reservists who cannot participate in FTM in their unit slots.

Guard and Reserve Component personnel in the program get the green ID card of an Active member and are eligible for all the benefits and pay of Active soldiers.

By the end of fiscal year 1985 there will be 7,518 personnel assigned to positions in the Full-Time Manning Program. Of these positions, 1,504 will be filled by Active component personnel while Guard members and Reservists will account for the remaining 5,914 positions.

Problems within the program have been few, but the biggest seems to be assigning Active Component personnel to a unit which is not located near a military installation. At the present time, there is no cost of living allowance (COLA) for these individuals, and the cost of living on the general local economy can be much greater than living on a military installation.

While being assigned to an area where there is no military installation may put a financial burden on Active Component personnel, Guardsmen and Reservists don't notice too much difference when they enter the program. These people are normally assigned to the same unit they have been in, therefore, many are already living in the community. Some of these people even find the Full-Time Manning Program a blessing.

"It's an advantage being in an area where there is an active military installation. My daughter and I now live on post and I'm able to take advantage of all the benefits . . . housing, commissary, PX, day-care center, medical and other facilities," says Chatten of her duty at the Hamilton Air Force Base, north of San Francisco.

"Being accepted into the Full-Time Manning Program allowed me to achieve the ultimate goal I had set for myself . . . being on active duty," says Chatten. "Now that I've made it, I really want to stay on active duty."

ANOTHER 532 DAYS OF SERVICE COULD MEAN AN EXTRA INCOME FOR LIFE.

When you complete your initial 6-year term in today's Army Reserve, you'll have completed almost one third of the time needed to retire with an extra income for life.

All it takes is another 532 days. (That's what serving 16 hours a month and two weeks a year adds up to, over 14 years.)

When you think about it, serving another 532 days only amounts to about a year and a half of Reserve duty.

And while you're at it, think about this, too. If you qualify for regular raises and promotions, staying in 532 days more could be worth up to $50,000 in pay and benefits.

Your initial 6-year term is a sound investment. So build on it. Reenlist in today's Army Reserve.

REENLIST ARMY RESERVE. BE ALL YOU CAN BE.

IRR Gets Bonus Bucks

Two Active Army NCOs recently earned $600 for reenlisting into the Individual Ready Reserve. The same bonus, paid $300 up front at the time of reenlistment and a hundred dollars a year for the next 3 years, is available to many USAR IRR and troop unit members. The program began in January, retroactive to October 1980.

Staff Sergeant David R. Huntsman and Specialist 4 Sherron Manning, both assigned to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., signed up for the IRR upon ETS from Active duty. They were the first two IRR bonus recipients in the nation.

To be eligible for the bonus, Active duty, Guard and Reserve people need to meet the following conditions. Recipients must:

- have completed their 6 year military obligations
- reenlist for three or more years
- be within 90 days of the completion of the current enlistment
- remain enlisted members during the term of reenlistment
- not be on active duty in an Active Guard/Reserve status at the time of reenlistment
- not have completed more than ten years of total military service on the date of reenlistment

Right now, all MOSs are included in this program, except for *band members*. The IRR apparently has little need for musicians.

The bonus money will be cut off and the extra called back if a recipient fails to participate in the IRR, or is separated from the IRR. Bonus money will also stop if a recipient joins a Reserve unit.

Satisfactory participation in the IRR includes keeping the Army informed of current addresses, marital status, dependents, employment and any change in physical condition.

The bonus is the most recent in a series of actions undertaken to increase the strength and readiness of the Individual Ready Reserve.

IRR Gets Own Patch

The reenlistment bonus isn't all that's new for the Individual Ready Reserve. The IRR is also getting its own shoulder patch.

The patch is a red white and blue design, a variation on the existing shoulder insignia of Active Army soldiers assigned to The Adjutant General Center and the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center—both of which are in the IRR management chain.

The new patch's central element, a star-circle-arrows device, is the distinctive feature of the existing TAGCEN and RCPAC patch. The new IRR insignia differs in that it is bordered by a rounded sort of triangle—symbolic of the tricorner hat of the American Revolutionary citizen-soldier.

Soldiers leaving Active Duty will be issued the new patch if they transfer into the IRR; existing IRR members will receive the insignia when ordered to Active Duty for Training.

Reserve Unit Wins Bridging Contest

The 652d unrolls its pontoons.

In the entire United States Army there is but one champion M-4T6 Five Float Reinforced Raft builder. It's an Army Reserve unit.

The Army's fastest float bridge builder, for the second year in a row, is the USAR's 652d Engineer Company of Ellsworth, Wis. The 652d bridged Missouri's Big Piney River in 68 minutes, beating its 1979 record time by a full three minutes.

The competition is held annually at Fort Leonard Wood.

Coming in second was E Company, 682d Engineer Battalion, Minnesota National Guard. The North Country Guardsmen erected their bridge in 71 minutes. The Active Army's 522d Engineer Company from Fort Knox built their bridge in 75 minutes — though they labored under rainy weather conditions — and another Active outfit, A Company, 5th Engineer Battalion from Fort Leonard Wood, got their bridge across in 85 minutes.

First Sergeant Richard Madsen of the winning 652d is looking forward to next year's bridge building race. Said the champs' Top, "If we had all new equipment and a week to train on the bridge, I have no doubt we could complete the task in 55 to 58 minutes. We're going to break the one hour mark next year."

During the yearly contest, each engineer unit races against time. Sergeant First Class John Richman, a National Guard Advisor at Fort Snelling, Minn., thinks he has a better idea. Said the Sergeant at this year's meet," I'd really like to see the first and second place units, side-by-side with new equipment, competing against each other.

"We'd have a contest, then!" Sergeant Richman concluded. Perhaps next year.

USAR Builds Reputation in Hawaii, Alaska

Army Reserve engineer units in Alaska and Hawaii have been busy lately, getting the USAR's name known around the 49th and 50th states.

Hawaii's USAR 411th Engineer Battalion was commended for some mission-related community service work performed at a YMCA camp on the north shore of Oahu.

The 411th, based in Honolulu, recently completed construction of an underground sprinkler system, bathhouse and showers for the YMCA's Camp Erdman. Also constructed by the 411th was an open air pavilion for the camp slated to replace the camp's old 1932 dining hall.

The pavilion was a special challenge, because it was set to be built on the same location as the dining hall. Simple: just knock the dining hall down, right? Not quite.

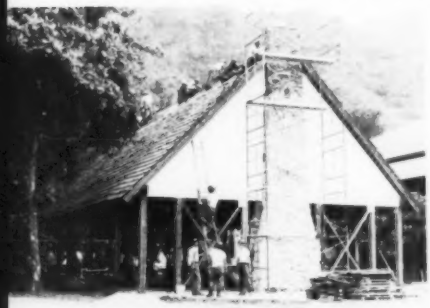
The elderly dining facility sported an historic fireplace and chimney, both of which were in good repair. The rockwork was of special importance, having been constructed of stones donated by Rotary clubs from all over the world.

Rotary is the YMCA camp's patron and provided all the funding required during the 411th's construction. The fireplace and flue had to be preserved.

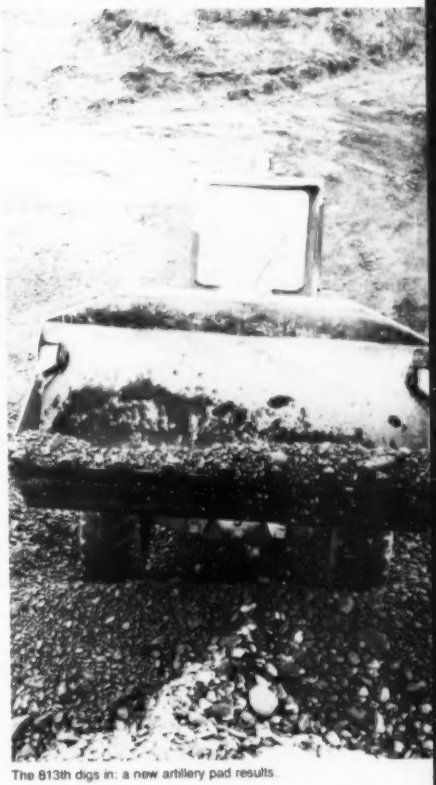
After careful planning by the 411th, the walls and roof of the old dining hall indeed came tumbling down, leaving the chimney and fireplace standing—much to the relief of everyone present. Construction of the new pavilion then began, and was finished last summer. A plaque was fixed to the old masonry, commending the 411th's construction and preservation efforts. Rotary and YMCA representatives officiated.

Meanwhile, up in Alaska, the USAR's lonely 813th Engineer Battalion was earning some major kudos of its own. The 813th is indeed lonely as USAR units go: it's one of two Reserve outfits in Alaska.

The 813th spent their construction time helping out their Active Army buddies at Fort Richardson. There, in October, the 813th conducted a field training exercise. When the battalion had finished, the post sported a new utility shed and an expanded artillery firing pad.



The 411th at work on the historic pavilion.



The 813th digs in: a new artillery pad results.

NYC Marathon Aided by USAR 74th Hospital

The 74th's Nurse lieutenants Nilda Garcia (l) and Barbara Johnson aid a runner at the end of the 26th mile.

For the second year in a row, the coordinators of last fall's New York City Marathon called upon the special talents of the 74th Field Hospital of the 77th Army Reserve Command in New York to help the big race run smoothly.

The performance turned in by the 74th at the 1979 marathon demonstrated to the competition's medical staff what a well trained Army Reserve unit could do to aid exhausted and injured runners.

Swirling winds and colder than normal temperatures this year brought new challenges to the 74th. Despite 55 mile-an-hour winds and a storm that left more than 150,000 New Yorkers without electricity the day before the race, the medics put up two 40-foot field tents which proved a welcome haven the next day for many a cold runner.

Specialist 4 Marilyn Bonilla, a medic with the 74th, said at first she doubted the tent could stay up in the high winds. "When I came back on Sunday and saw it standing up, I felt really great," she said.

The weather for the past few marathons has been warm—a condition most runners dislike. This year at race time the temperature was 44 degrees; many runners welcomed it, hoping it would help keep them cool during the 26-mile ordeal.

But the wind was ugly. And many runners who had to wait at the start near Staten Island's Fort Wadsworth, were chilled before they began. Wind was a factor throughout the entire race.

The weather conditions and the more than 16,000 starters kept the 40 enlisted members and five nurses of the 74th moving all day, helping hundreds of runners suffering from exhaustion, severe leg and body cramps, dehydration and hypothermia.

This last condition, resulting from exposure to the cold, was more common this year than in 1979, according to medical personnel. Runners especially suffered as they crossed the Verrazano-Narrows and 59th Street bridges where the winds were bitter.

Many runners began to reach their limit, known as "hitting the wall," around the 16th mile because of the winds. (The "wall" is that point at which the body has used up all its reserve.) From then on, the body begins to break down muscle tissue to provide the energy necessary to go on. Normally, most runners don't "hit the wall" until the 20th mile.

According to one of the 74th's nurses, First Lieutenant Barbara Johnson, "This translated into a real mass casualty situation. Most people were impressed with what we were doing and likened us to the popular television show, 'MASH.'" 1st Lt. Johnson added, "We really worked today." The 74th's marathon work is getting to be a tradition.

Future Doctors Labor as Reserve Officers

Pictured here is an unusual litter party, toting simulated casualties during recent training exercises at Fort Riley, Kan. What's so unusual? The stretcher-bearers are officers, all. How come officers?

The bearers were participants in the Health Professionals Scholarship Program (HPSP) a special commissioning program for medical students. The program pays for a portion of their costly medical education. The students in HPSP are commissioned in the USAR as Medical Service Corps officers during their med school days. After they earn their M.D. degrees, they owe Uncle Sam some Active Duty time as Medical Corps officers, the number of years determined by the amount of time they received financial assistance.

Another program open to medical, dental, osteopathic and veterinary students also grants Reserve commissions to its participants. Unlike the HPSP effort, no scholarship money is involved, but the participants do earn USAR drill pay and are offered extended Active Duty for Training — in pay status—during times when school is not in session. Students in this program also owe Uncle some time in uniform, but they are offered the option of serving 2 years on Active Duty, 2 years in a Reserve unit, or 4 years as members of the Individual Ready Reserve. Commissioned in the Medical Service Corps like the HPSP participants, students in the latter program are transferred to the appropriate branch upon completion of their degrees, and professional certification.

Surf's Up!

Reserve Green Berets Weekend at the Shore

Elements of the 11th Special Forces – the Army Reserve's east coast Green Berets, have been getting all wet in recent training exercises. Members of the 11th Group's Florida and Virginia contingents have been practicing the art of getting themselves into and out of trouble by way of the H_2O.

The Virginia Reservists got a little help along the way from the United States Marine Corps' Amphibious Recon School, while the Floridians took their training from the Air Force's Sea Rescue School.

Reservist Staff Sergeant Michael Rogers gives us a report on what the Virginians did during their wet weekends recently, and Sergeant First Class James Lambert tells of the Floridians' doings.

Photo by SSgt. George Whitley

Ever see a helicopter with legs? The legs belong to a Reserve Special Forces soldier. His colleagues are still communing with the fish, below.

Virginia

At approximately 10 p.m. on a recent Saturday, eight 7-man rubber boats dropped off their scout swimmers and shortly thereafter came ashore on the beaches at Fort Story, Va. A training mission was taking place that started at 4 p.m. Friday.

The Virginians are extracted on a 120 foot nylon rope. It holds 5 tons.

Photo by Sgt. Bob Bruce

These people were Army Reservists conducting their weekend drill. They were members of the 11th Special Forces Group (Airborne).

Alpha Company, 2d Battalion, 11th Special Forces Group is located in Richmond, Va. The company is set up much like a conventional infantry battalion. It has a commander, executive officer, Sgt. Maj. and complete staff. Instead of line companies, it has five operational detachment teams of 13 men each. For emphasis in different major areas of operation, the five teams are oriented toward high altitude low opening, scuba, mountaineering, amphibious and training detachment. Many members are combat veterans.

This drill took place at Fort Monroe, Va. with the company arriving by Friday evening. Little was planned in the area of hot rations, bed lines, bunks or billets as the soldiers would be arriving with those items on their back. Knowing that training would begin at 6 a.m., each man would arrive during the night with his rucksack and C-rations, fully prepared for the next 48 hours. Sleep, if any, would be had when and where he could get it.

Alpha company only spends one or two drills per year at the Reserve Center. By nature of its mission, most realistic training must be done in the field.

"Part of the staff may stay back to continue the administration and paper work that keeps coming, but the five operational detachments will be in the field," said Captain Joseph Dellapenta Jr., the unit's operations officer.

"The more leg work the staff does preparing for a weekend drill, the more realistic we can make the training. We are fortunate that our mission lets us constantly change the locality and scenario of each exercise we perform.

"Each team has thirteen men split by MOS into two separate sections, each led by a company grade officer. Each section is skilled in operations, intelligence, communications, weapons, medicine, demolition and use of psychological operations. We are teachers as well as doers. In many cases we would have the role of a force multiplier if we were activated, to train other personnel in small unit tactics."

The scheduling of training had the soldiers starting at 6 a.m. with an unusual luxury. Class 'A' rations for breakfast were served by the 560th Military Police mess hall at Fort Monroe.

The training started with loosening up exercises and each instructor in turn went through his class followed by practical application. At 12:30 p.m., a Marine Corps USMC CH-46 Sea Knight came across the harbor, instruction and practical exercises continued. The two USMC Recon School instructors watched this portion of the

Photo by SSgt. George Whitley

Back in Virginia, Sgt. 1st Cl. Ben Fravel is about to make a quick exit from the chopper's "hell hole." Next stop: the Atlantic Ocean.

Photo by Sgt. 1st Cl. James M. Lambert

Floridian Reservist Spec. 4 Jerome T. Walton is boosted into the rescue raft by a buddy at the Air Force's Sea Rescue School.

training and made sure that safety was uppermost in every step of the exercise.

On this particular drill, there would be four teams going into the Fort Story beaches by rubber boat to hit four separate targets. One team would "destroy" a commo bunker located on the highest terrain at Fort Story. Another would have a signal tower to "destroy." Number three would rescue two downed pilots being held captive by the aggressor and the fourth would recover the guidance system from a wayward missile that had crashed in the hostile country. The aggressor would be the fifth and largest detachment.

After the order was given, each team had two hours to plan its mission, eat, draw weapons and other devices, check commo, issue orders to its team and rehearse the crucial points in the operation before moving out.

Later, all four teams were trucked to Lynnhaven Inlet where they launched at 8 p.m. for the two and one-third mile coastal trip to Fort Story.

By launching and traveling up the coast, the proper calculation of tides, currents, and winds became critical. The time became crucial in order to reach the target beaches. The tide and current were calculated properly and all the boats landed in the proper two hundred meter beach site.

The targets were hit and the teams evaded the aggressor to relaunch their craft and move down the beach to the turning point. Once all weapons, radios, boats and gear were accounted for, the men went to the Recon compound at Fort Story to get two hours sleep before sunrise. Then it was equipment clean-up and a convoy back to Fort Monroe for a hot breakfast, training critiques, unit administration and maintenance for the remainder of the morning.

Florida

Sunday morning on the University of Florida Campus finds palm trees gently swaying in the breeze, and perhaps a few co-eds walking on their way to the beach; it sounds great, but what is really taking place just doesn't fit the location.

What is taking place this morning is a steady procession of vehicles pulling into the Kendall Army Reserve Center. Coming out of these vehicles are tired and cold figures wearing Army green berets, slowly filing into the center. This is the home of the Headquarters 3d Battalion, 11th Special Forces. Last night's mission, a night parachute jump and a four mile hike haven't been forgotten but today the Green Berets will attend the Air Force Sea Rescue School at Homestead Air Force Base, about fifteen miles south of Coral Gables. Formation is held, transportation laid on and away we go.

"Good Morning gentlemen and welcome to the 3613th Combat Crew Training Squadron, my name is Staff Sergeant Noel G. Cortez and I will be your classroom instructor this morning." Cortez's job is to brief the Green Berets on the dangers of emergency parachute landings in the ocean. During the next two hours Cortez keeps our attention by informing us about every living thing in the ocean that can harm us if we should come in contact with these demons of the deep. Sharks, barricudas, jelly fish, poisonous mollusks, you name it, Cortez says "If it doesn't look right stay away from it."

The second part of this course will be done in the ocean. Cortez, trying to build up our courage in a closing remark, tells us not to worry about sharks down where we will be swimming because the barricudas ate all the sharks.

A break for chow and then it's down to the beach for the real thing. It's been warm and sunny all week, but of course when Uncle Sam decides to flex his muscles and do some training, the weather gods get the message and do their thing. The beautiful sunny weather leaves and is replaced by cold, cloudy, windy weather. These Floridian Green Berets are shivering and no one is looking forward to the fun to come.

To simulate parachuting into the ocean, the Air Force has built an elaborate training facility. The main fixture is a 45 foot tower overlooking the water. The men of the 3rd Battalion will don a parachute harness, minus parachute, and go to the top of

the tower, hook up to cables and jump. The cables will take the men slowly to the water 45 feet below.

Just before entering the water the men will release their harnesses, land very gently and then swim to the awaiting rafts. A piece of cake for Green Berets? Well, not quite; the Air Force has a rubber suit for the men to wear which will keep them from getting wet. You also have to wear a life preserver and helmet.

Everyone has dressed and the first man is ready to exit from the tower on signal. Away he goes shouting out the new check list the Air Force has taught him today. Check canopy, visor up, face mask off, and before he can complete it he is ready to enter the water with a splash.

If you parachute into the ocean, your chute may land on top of you. So, the next training step is to swim over to a parachute canopy laying on the water and swim under it to the other side. The trick is to find a seam in the parachute and pull your way along this seam to the other side. The hardest part comes next. After swimming to the other side of the parachute canopy, you have to swim to a seven-man rescue raft and get in. Getting in, that's where the problems start. The grunting and groaning that will take place for the next few minutes sounds like line play of a NFL football game. Exhausted, the men now jump back out of the rafts.

The rescue would normally take place by helicopter and the Air Force has duplicated everything but the helicopter. A cable with a metal seat will be lowered to the men swimming and after the signal they are ready to be rescued by splashing the water, Sergeant William Britton, one of the Air Force instructors will lower the cable and seat. The men will then be pulled out of the water. Britton now utters those magic words "You have been rescued, Sir."

As it is with many things like this, after they're over, a lot of the problems are forgotten and everyone is flushed with the feeling of accomplishment. The day turns into another great adventure. Then it's back to Coral Gables and "good-bye," see you next month. The real world starts again Monday morning. Driving home your thoughts automatically switch from parachutes and life jackets to your job and plans for the coming week. But the Air Force did a great job and if any of these men lands in the water in the future, they will come through in fine shape because of this weekend.

Hey, That Tank Doesn't Look Like One of Ours. It Isn't.

USAR Trains With Soviet Stuff

The Soviet T-54 battle tank rumbled over the rise and toward the 157th Infantry Brigade's defenseless Reservists, gears grinding, engine growling, smoke rising and dust flying—but no one ran for cover.

Although it was an unusual situation for the Pennsylvania Reservists, it was a familiar scene for the 11th Military Intelligence Battalion, a unique outfit headquartered on the test ranges of Aberdeen Proving Ground. The only unit of its kind in the Active Army, the 11th, as a member of the Opposing Forces (OPFOR) program, acts as a clearinghouse for foreign weapons and vehicles. It refurbishes the hardware it receives, determines strengths and weaknesses in the equipment, teaches American troops how to use it, and maintains it—often with fabricated parts and a lot of finesse.

While other units train soldiers on the Soviet equipment, including the 11th's sister unit, D Company of the 864th Military Intelligence Battalion at Hanscom AFB, Boston, Aberdeen handles the bulk of the maintenance, supply and support requirements. When the warehouse comes up short on a Soviet item or two, it's the 11th that fits American clutch plates onto exotic imports, or a Dodge engine into a Soviet personnel carrier.

"It's difficult to maintain the equipment we have, for obvious reasons," conceded Lieutenant Colonel James Bartlett, commanding officer of the 11th. "We don't have any direct supply line."

Where the stuff comes from, of course, is a big secret. But the effect the equipment has on Reservists is common knowledge.

"I think Reservists come out of here with a greater appreciation for what the Soviets have," said 1st Lieutenant Benny Strange, operations officer of the 11th. "It's impressive when you see a T-54 tank coming at you. It's impressive anytime you see anything coming at you. But I don't think what we show scares anybody."

Reservists with the 157th were duly impressed. For most it was their first experience with the real thing, ranging from Soviet AK-47 assault rifles and anti-tank missiles to communications equipment, chemical protective gear and the granddaddies of the OPFOR arsenal—like the PT-76 amphibious tank and the BTR-60PB personnel carrier—which the Reservists rode to share, second-hand, the experience of the Soviet soldier. Good training.

USAR Not Keeping Enough Soldiers in Units

by Mavis DeZulovich
and
Chris Morgan

If you want to build a winning football team, you start with mostly seasoned professionals and add a few talented rookies in positions where they can benefit from the veterans' experience. After all, the older guys are the ones with just the right combination of skill and maturity.

And if you're looking to build a top-notch Army unit, you try to use the same principle, relying heavily on the experience factor. However, if you're working with a Reserve unit, there might not be enough experience to go around.

According to some Army staffers, the situation facing the Army Reserve today is somewhat like a "good news-bad news" story, but without the humor. The good news is that the partnership between Reserve units and the Recruiting Command is starting to pay off with increased numbers of Reservists. As one example, in FY79 the USAR exceeded its goal for recruiting non-prior service males by nearly 161 percent. That made FY79 the first year in the all-volunteer era when end strength was higher than that of the previous year.

But the bad news is that once the USAR gets its soldiers, it isn't keeping enough of them beyond the initial enlistment. According to Army spokespersons, the USAR is losing approximately one-third of its personnel each year, a situation which costs units some key talent and makes it extremely difficult to maintain a constant readiness posture. Yet the news isn't all bad: the USAR has begun making a strong effort to hang on to those experienced soldiers, and experts are optimistic about success.

A Good Retention Program

"A good retention program begins the first day a soldier spends in the Reserve," said Sergeant Major Robert K. Glynn, Command Reenlistment NCO in FORSCOM's Retention Division. "By the time a soldier reaches ETS, it's often too late."

This same opinion prompted the Army to commission a study by the Rand Corporation to determine why some soldiers get out at the end of their tour and why others stay in. The results showed money and family to be key factors in most situations.

Although dislike of the military played a part in some decisions, the overwhelming majority of those who didn't re-up cited family or job conflicts as the main reason. According to the test, money was an insignificant factor in most decisions to leave the USAR.

Extra Income

But the picture changes for those who choose to stay in, according to the Rand experts. Their study supports an economic theory of Reserve participation. "People stay in the Reserve primarily to earn extra income now and build a retirement income at age 60," the report said. "Other

reasons such as duty to country and social benefits, while important to many, are of secondary importance."

Sgt. Maj. Glynn's Retention Division experiences supports the Rand findings. "The three most important incentives for Reservists are money, retirement and insurance benefits," he said. To prove his theory, he recently visited several units and questioned people on why they reenlisted. "Ninety-five percent said they did it because of the money," he said.

To capitalize on these findings, FORSCOM recently implemented the Selective Reserve Incentive Program to offer reenlistment and enlistment bonuses to qualified members of the USAR and National Guard. These bonuses range from $900 to $1800 in cash for reenlistment, $1500 for enlistment or as much as $4,000 in educational benefits.

Although that program is still in its initial stages, spokespersons are extremely pleased. "The results are very positive," said FORSCOM Retention Staff Officer, Captain Stan Davidson. "But it will take at least six to nine years to see just how effective it really is." Davidson, who has had extensive experience in the retention field, believes that the financial encouragement for Reservists to reenlist for longer periods of time is one of the program's strongest points.

However, he admits that there have been some drawbacks. "One very annoying problem we had with the bonus program was a long delay in payment of the first check," he said. "That tended to lower morale. But we've streamlined the procedure and we've finally worked out most of the bugs."

One surprising observation made by Capt. Davidson is the relative lack of success on the part of the Educational Bonus. "Personally, I believe that most soldiers would rather have the cash," he said. "The Educational Bonus is based on the assumption that the Reservist knows what his educational goals are at the time of the enlistment. That's not always the case."

Officer Retention

With all the attention on getting and keeping good enlisted personnel, one area that has often been overlooked is the retention of officers. In the past, officers didn't receive a lot of attention because it was generally assumed that there were more than enough Reserve officers to meet requirements. But, according to Major Clifford C. Lowery, another FORSCOM Retention Staff Officer, that is no longer the case. "One thing we need to do to increase our officer retention rate is to talk with the individual early to emphasize the advantages of serving in the Army Reserve," Lowery said. "Once the officer reaches ETS, it's too late."

Lowery believes that a more effective plan now in development will greatly help the units to keep highly qualified officers. The program begins in May. It is aimed toward those separating from active duty and is designed to convince them to continue their military careers through participation in National Guard or USAR units or as members of the Individual Ready Reserve. The key provision under the plan involves counseling all active duty officers at least 30 days before their separation date. At that point they are informed about Reserve programs, benefits, promotion system and more, including telephone numbers for USAR personnel managers.

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)

Although the bulk of the enlistment and reenlistment programs have been aimed toward unit members, soldiers are also eligible for bonuses of as much as $600 for enlisting or reenlisting in the IRR, a manpower pool which has been diminishing in size since the end of the Vietnam era. According to Army spokespersons, the IRR is an excellent way for soldiers to continue their military affiliation if they can't find the time to participate in a unit program. In the past, the IRR was primarily for soldiers who had left active duty and were simply waiting for their six-year obligation to expire. But today the Army is encouraging IRR members to become more involved in military activities, take training and continue their affiliation beyond the initial obligation. As a result, qualified IRR members can attend all Army schools and are encouraged to serve on training tours with Active units.

Family And Community Support

While most of the programs to get and retain soldiers are geared toward the individual, two factors that are gaining increased notice are the Reservist's contribution to the community and the role played by his or her family. A recent direct mail campaign conducted by FORSCOM's Retention Advertising Office highlighted these factors. Through that program, families of Army Reservists were sent letters of appreciation signed by the Chief, Army Reserve. In addition, retention advertising officers like FORSCOM's Major Paul Sinor are conducting intensive campaigns to tell the communities about the value of the Reservist. "One project which appeals to both Reservists and the communities is the film titled *People Like Me*," Sinor said. "It highlights Reserve contributions to both community and country. And this year we have several projects in the works which should help to satisfy the needs of the people working on retention."

Although most Army spokespersons are optimistic about the future retention picture, they emphasize that there is still a long way to go to meet the manpower requirements for a strong and ready Reserve. FORSCOM's reenlistment goals are to keep 80 percent of thecareer soldiers, 50 percent of the first termers and to remain above a 30 percent attrition rate. This year, only eleven out of 60 major commands met these goals.

But Army spokespersons enthusiastically note that most indicators have been positive since the Army Reserve began to concentrate on retention. They believe that the combination of new programs make the Reserve more attractive and should help the USAR to keep the majority of experienced personnel beyond their initial tour. And, they say, jeeping the highly-trained and motivated soldiers will be the key element in turning a lot of good units into great ones.

You've heard what the Army says about retention. Now, on the next two pages, read the words of six Reservists who also have something to say on the subject. Three are staying in; three are not.

Stayin' In!

Why do Reservists stay in? Why do they get out? Our companion story looked at the answers in terms of reports, statistics and Army plans; now have a listen to what some Reservists have to say on the subject themselves.

Why did you decide to stay in the Army Reserve?

Specialist 5 Charles Harris is a subway operator in civilian life and a cook in the Army Reserve. He became a Reservist in 1974, after spending two years on active duty.

"I enjoy what I'm doing in the Reserve. As a civilian, I work in the subway and take more mental and physical abuse than anyone I know. The time I spend as a cook is like a vacation. Anything that can take me away from my regular job for two days a month has got to be good.

"Each time I come up for ETS, I swear up and down I'm going to get out, but that's just to throw off the retention people. When it comes time to make that move, I always stay in. I guess now I'm blowing my cover, but there's no chance that I would get out. I've got too much time. In eleven years I can retire. Of course, since I live in the fast lane, I may not even be around to collect my retirement, but it's good to know that come push, come shove, somewhere along the line, if I make it that far, those benefits are there.

"Money isn't a factor in my decision to stay. Every time I go to drill, I lose money. But that just goes to show that I enjoy coming out here. If you're pressed financially, you'll go somewhere where you know you'll get the money. For me, the money is a sacrifice I make because I enjoy what I'm doing."

* * * *

Staff Sergeant Cliff Marbley, an admin specialist, is a social service worker in civilian life. Married and the father of a son, Marbley originally joined the Army in 1966. After surviving the Tet offensive in 1968, he decided he wanted nothing more to do with the military. But four years later, he changed his mind and came back into the Army, this time as a Reservist.

When my tour was up this time, I really thought I would get out of the Reserve. I waited down to the wire before deciding to reenlist. But I did it because I get fulfillment out of my job. I like the unit, I like the comradeship and I like what I do. I don't feel that I come here for 16 hours on a weekend and do nothing. As long as I'm doing something meaningful, I'll stay.

"At first my time away from the family was a problem. There were things that needed to be done around the house and my wife told me that the money wasn't good enough to keep me away one weekend a month and two weeks during the summer. But now the family supports me. As a matter of fact, my son always offers to shine my boots on the night before drill.

"For many, money is a factor in their decision to stay. There are people in the enlisted ranks who need the money, but not me. My joke is that I could collect soda bottles and earn what I get from my Reserve duty.

"One major factor keeping me in is the rapport with everyone in my unit. That rapport has a lot of meaning to me. I did think about getting out because of a college course conflict and a personal lull in my interest. But I figured as long as I'm getting something out of this unit I'll reenlist."

* * * *

Specialist 4 Tyrone Clark, an armorer in the Army Reserve, is a computer operator in civilian life. Married and the father of two children, Clark became a Reservist in 1978, after spending three years on active duty.

"Re-upping was a spur-of-the-moment decision for me. I was considering getting out because I didn't know if I wanted to put up with the service anymore. But I finally decided that I really do like being in the Reserve.

"I've got a lot of friends in the unit and when we get together we're like one big family. I would hate to leave that family. In the military, you become closer to your peers than you do in civilian life. I think it's because we all have the same goals, namely defense of our country. We all know what we're here for. In civilian life, a lot of people working together don't have similar goals.

"Like everyone else, I joined the Reserve for the extra money and that's one reason my wife likes the idea of me being in. I think she feels a little more secure because I always have the Army to lean on. If things become too hectic on the outside, I can always go back on active duty. And the retirement benefits are important, too. I've got 14 years to retirement and that's something I'm really looking forward to. But being in the Reserve for me is more than money and benefits. I do have a great love for the Army, although right now I don't want to be on active duty. The Reserve allows me to pursue a full-time civilian career as a computer operator while maintaining a good second career as a soldier."

* * * *

Gettin' Out!

Why did you decide to leave the Army Reserve?

Specialist 5 Frank Roll has been in the USAR as a chaplain's assistant for two years. Before that, he spent four years as a Regular Army infantryman. He is married, the father of three daughters and is an engineering student.

"I'm getting out because I don't want to go to war. I've got family responsibilities and I'm in my second year of college. It wouldn't make sense for me to leave all that for anything short of the Russians coming over here. I strongly believe that if someone stays in the Reserve he should be prepared for the possibility of war. A lot of Reservists say war will never come and if it does they won't go, but they're just lying to themselves. There are a lot of hotspots in the world today and you have to remember that the military has no other function. If there were no possibility of war, there would be no military.

"I consider myself a patriotic person, but I think I've done my share. In many ways, I think of getting out as a loss to me. When I was a Regular Army infantryman, I hated it. I felt like a guy doing time in prison. But that all changed when I got into the Reserve. There are a lot of people who get off active duty and would never consider the Reserve because they have such a bad attitude toward the military. But I think a lot of them would probably like the Reserve. It's a good deal for someone who doesn't mind the possibility of being called up. I like the people, the benefits and the extra money. And you don't get a lot of the problems and harassment you run into on active duty. But if you stay in, you should be prepared to go to war. I'm not.

* * * *

Specialist 5 Brenda Wright is an office worker in civilian life and an administrative specialist in the USAR. She became a Reservist in 1975 and served in the Regular Army between 1965 and 1972.

"I decided to get out of the Reserve because I don't like my unit. When I first came into it, I enjoyed the duty, but since then, we got a new commander and things changed. I've had too many conflicts with the chain of command. My biggest complaints are the promotion system and the lack of training opportunities. I should be an E-6 by now and don't think I've been treated fairly. I've also had difficulties in trying to get the training I want. My unit leaders claim that they'll help a soldier get training, but when it comes time to produce, there's always a problem.

"I don't regret the time I already spent in the Reserve. There were plenty of good times. In other units, I really liked going to drills and summer camp. I enjoyed getting together with the people. Although we only met once a month, I do have friends in the unit. And the duty provides a break from my everyday job. Plus, I like getting two paychecks. But that's not enough to make me stay. My duty in the Reserve has been nerve-wracking lately and I'd rather have peace of mind than the extra paycheck and other benefits."

* * * *

Former Staff Sergeant Douglas Bingham is a ten year veteran of the USAR. He is married and has one son. As a civilian, he is a marketing manager for a firm which manufactures floating marinas.

"I learned a lot of good things from the Army and don't regret a single minute. But in the last couple of years, I wasn't getting as much as I was putting into the experience.

"Time was definitely a factor. Right now, I'm trying to finish my MBA at George Washington University. I have a full-time job that's very demanding, I have church duties to perform and there are family responsibilities. There just wasn't enough time to do it all. I was spread so thin that something had to go. So I prioritized everything and, for now, the Army came up last.

"In my unit, there was a lot of wasted time. Of course that's common throughout the military. The unit before this last one was probably the exception. I started with a linguistics company in Salt Lake City and we spent our drills training in foreign languages. That was exciting and useful. I also enjoyed the military intelligence training they gave us. The training schedules were excellent and the instructors were usually very interesting. Our esprit de corps and camaraderie were very high, so I looked forward to drills. That's what kept me in past my six years. The money and other benefits weren't a factor. But when I moved to a new unit, the whole picture changed. Mostly it was in the style of leadership.

"The unit in Salt Lake City was run according to a more professional approach. In the next unit, the leadership style was like that in a basic training company. That may be motivating for some people; it's not for me. It was a contributing factor in my decision to get out.

"But I am torn in a way. When my son gets older, I'll encourage him to go into the military for awhile. I saw guys who went into basic training hardly knowing how to read and write and came out with a high degree of confidence in themselves. So, in no way do I want to condemn the military. I liked the Army a lot, but on the other hand, I saw things that I didn't want to live with. We all have to decide what's most important to us. I've already made my decision."

Two of the three Reservists who have decided to leave the USAR cited unit problems and time constraints as factors in their decision.

Unit or time conflicts can often be resolved by reenlisting for the Individual Ready Reserve. Many IRR management programs exist to help keep Reservists in the Reserve, and trained, even if the unit membership route proves too much a burden. A call to (800) 325-1876—that's to RCPAC's enlisted management folks in St. Louis—will start the ball rolling toward IRR membership. The call is free.

First Prize "People": Paul Adams

First Prize "Perspective": John Kandrac

First Prize "Reserve Duty": Paul Adams

First Prize "Light and Shadow": Jim Brown

Army Reserve Magazine 1980 Photo Contest

The much-delayed **Army Reserve Magazine** photo contest for 1980 is history at last. Our thanks to all the contestants.

Over 100 photographs were entered by some 40 photographers. To keep things squeakily impartially clean, no member of the magazine staff had any involvement in the judging. After a few years in the business, we've gotten to know some of the USAR's best photojournalists and we didn't want any personal or professional associations to cloud the issue.

The judge was **Master Sergeant Don Cameron**, a career photojournalist and currently the NCOIC of the 97th ARCOM Public Affairs shop. His directions from us were simple: go away and pick the best pictures; don't ask any questions; we don't want to hear from you until your decisions are made; your decisions will be final.

And they are. First place winners, whose work is depicted here will be receiving a plaque for their efforts. Second and third place winners and honorable mention contestants will get a certificate signed by our boss, Major General William R. Berkman, the Chief, Army Reserve.

The losers get their pictures back, and a sincere thanks for all the effort.

Thanks, indeed, to all the contestants.

The winners are:

"**People**" category: 1st Place went to Paul Adams, Birmingham, Ala.; 2d Place to Paul Adams (again); 3d Place to Janice Sanchez, Oneha, Neb.

"**Perspective**" category: 1st Place to John Kandrac, Wickliffe, O.; 2d Place to Joel Jurkowski, Milwaukee, Wisc.; 3d Place to Paul Adams (once again); and an honorable mention to Charles Hitchborn, Kansas City, Mo.

"**Reserve Duty**" category: 1st Place to Paul Adams (this is getting to look like a real runaway); 2d Place to William Chapin, Philadelphia, Pa.; 3d Place to Dave Robbins, Northborough, Mass.

"**Light and Shadow**" category: 1st Place to: Jim Brown, Simi Valley, Calif.; 2d Place to Bill Herridge, Gatesville, Tex.; 3d Place also goes to Bill Herridge; and an honorable mention to John Kandrac, Wickliffe, O.

ROTC Camp is Tough

Army Reserve Magazine's *readership includes all senior division ROTC cadets. In recent issues, we've been trying to include the ROTC readers when story planning time comes around.*

A recent call from a senior cadet came in just when we were looking for an ROTC story for our spring edition.

"How would you like a story," asked the cadet, "on how to get ready for advanced camp?"

We'd like it just fine, we offered.

If you're not ready for summer camp, don't blame us. And don't blame Cadet Captain Shirley Pujals, a Fordham University student attending ROTC at New York Polytechnic. She warned you.

by Cadet Capt. Shirley Pujals
N.Y. Poly. ROTC

Going to Advanced Camp is no joke. As soon as you arrive at your company area, you begin to be evaluated. Besides being a leader, you are expected to be a follower. Your participation both in and outside the platoon are important—every cadet is an asset to the platoon and your performance counts.

There are several ways to go about preparing yourself for camp. Hopefully, you have been in training throughout the year and will be able to meet the challenge of Advanced Camp '81. Physical fitness is always stressed. Even though you may feel that you are ready for the PT, think again.

The climate, especially at Ft. Bragg, N. C., is hot. The PT test is given twice during the six weeks. There is an advantage and a disadvantage to this. Taking the test in the beginning of camp may be beneficial because you are not yet worn down by the rigors of camp; you may perform well. The disadvantage can be that you have not adjusted to the sticky climate. But just passing the PT test is not enough. You have to be ready for the long active days which at times may run as long as 18 hours.

Being a cadet leader for a day can be a very demanding job. You will be able to test your leadership abilities and work hard to accomplish your missions. At times it may get hectic, but just smile and drive on! As Platoon Sergeant, for instance, you will be calling cadence. Make sure that you know some "jodies" and most important, be sure you can tell your left foot from your right. Practice drill before going to camp; it can certainly come in handy.

The Military Skills Test is one of the many scored events taken near the end of camp. It tests your basic knowledge in fourteen different areas: 81mm Mortar, M72 LAW, Hand Grenade, First Aid, M-60, Communication, M16A1, NBC, Landmine Warfare, Call for/Adjust Fire, Individual Tactical Training, Security/Intelligence, Tactics, M203 Grenade Launcher. Many of the areas require hands-on knowledge which is gained by paying close attention during the many weeks of training. Taking notes helps too.

TAX (Tactical Application Exercise) is another graded event at camp. The cadets are rated by the SOAT (Squad Officer Advisor Trainer) on a scale of 1 (worst) to 7 (best) in nine different areas. They include control, communication, decisiveness, technical/tactical proficiency, planning and mission accomplishment. I believe the most important part during TAX was being able to react to the obstacles encountered, for example, an ambush or artillery fire, and at the same time maintain control of your people.

There is one part of camp that really tests your endurance: Recondo. I remember clearly the day my platoon went through it. We spent a good eight hours doing some training that I had always wondered whether I would be able to do. For me, it was the most mentally and physically demanding part of camp. There were four events: the Cat Walk, the 40-foot Rope Drop, the Slide for Life, and the Rappel.

The Cat Walk was first. The objective was to walk across a one foot wide wooden plank, 40 feet above the water, without losing balance and falling off. That seems simple, right? Wrong. The problem was that while going across you would have to stand on top of a wooden box, maintain your balance, and then walk off. I finally made it through; it took me long enough.

The next event was the 40' Rope Drop. This one I enjoyed. All we had to do was to climb on top of the rope, commando crawl to the tab in the middle of the rope and then swing over and hang until we were given permission to drop. I did not have the slightest idea of what it would feel like—dropping 40 feet—but after I did I realized that you really accelerate. One second I was on the rope—and the next second I was in the water. I quickly got out and went over to the Slide for Life.

This event was the one that gave me the most trouble. We had to climb a sixty foot tower. Once we were at the top we hooked up a trolley to the cable. All that was left to do was to grab the trolley, lift our feet and fly away. You would start at 60 feet and slide down to about 10 feet above the water. At that point you would drop. My problem was that I doubted that I could hang on to the trolley long enough, but I did it. I guess that peer pressure started building up and it got to the point where I wanted to do it, no matter what.

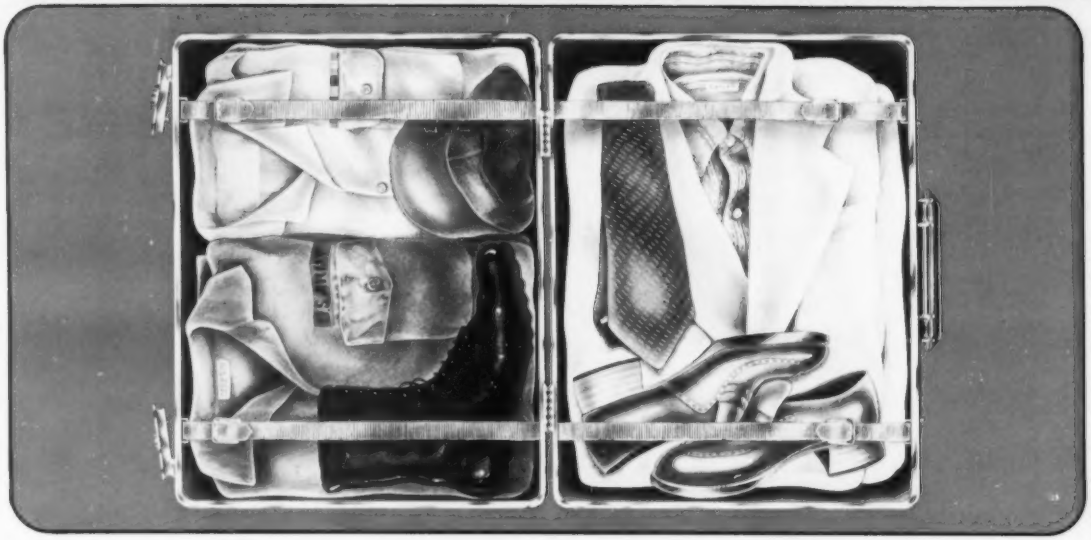
The 55 foot Rappel was the easiest. Matter of fact, climbing to the top of the tower might have been even harder to do. After this event, Recondo was all over. There were a few who could not do all the events, but that did not bother them. Whether or not they successfully completed was not important. For most, it was the satisfaction of having tried.

With all the training going on, we still found time to socialize. On weekends we often had some free time and could leave post to go to the movies, restaurants or stores. However, in order to leave post *you really need a car*. I know that at times I had to take a cab to the PX, and that was on post! Don't worry if you don't have one. You'll make plenty of friends who do.

There will be times when you are exhausted, dirty, smelly, and all you want to do is get clean. Well, as the saying goes: "first your equipment, then you." There will be tons of occasions when you will find yourself cleaning your M16A1, but look at it on the bright side: the quicker and better you do it, the faster you'll get to the showers.

You have to keep a good spirit during hard times. Be flexible to any changes and remember that your attitude and behavior count. You are constantly being evaluated by the platoon leader, the platoon NCO, and by your peers. Remember, Advanced Camp '81 is just around the corner. So, think positively and you'll do well. Good luck!

Shirley Pujals is a senior marketing major at Fordham University. She will be graduated and commissioned in May, and head for Officer Basic Course in June. She will be with the 301st Support Group at Fort Totten, N. Y. upon her return. A busy woman, Pujals will enter graduate school in the fall. She attended ROTC camp at Fort Bragg last summer.



Artwork by SSgt James R. Stevens, 75th MAC

Got your Bags Packed?

Enlisted Mobilization Jobs Available Now!

Where are you going when the balloon goes up?

Southern Europe? Southern Missouri? Behind a desk? Behind a machine gun?

Most Army Reservists can't answer the question. In a national emergency, units with overseas missions could end up anywhere—battle lines have a way of getting around.

And even outfits with stateside mobilization missions cannot be too sure. Unit missions may need to change to respond to the ferocity of a future war.

But there are about 6,000 USAR members who know—right now—where they'll be if the Army Reserve is called up. They know where they're headed, know the people they'll be working with, and even have a pretty good handle on the actual work they'll be doing.

They are the *Mobilization Designees*, and they know all of this because they train, in peacetime, with the staffs—and in the offices—where they'll report when Uncle Sam starts making his mobilization calls.

The MOBDES program has been around for over 30 years, but it's suddenly growing. Fiscal year 1980 saw a hefty 30 percent jump in the number of slots.

Most of the MOBDES program's jobs are for officers. **But now it includes about 1,600 enlisted jobs,** about a thousand more than there were in late 1979. And many of those jobs are open.

Enlisted MOBDES Jobs Open

The Army is looking to fill about 1000 open enlisted MOBDES slots right now. The jobs are primarily staff positions, and are slotted against specific grades and MOS needs. But the rules are flexible—some jobs can be filled through a primary, secondary, or additional MOS. In other words—you may qualify for a position even if you don't precisely fit the paper profile of the job description. Most jobs need E-5 to E-9.

What's In It For Me?

A Mobilization Designee position is a specific job, in a specific Active Army headquarters. It has your name on it. It's a job all laid out by the headquarters' mobilization table of distribution and allowances, the "MOB TDA" that spells how many folks and how much stuff the agency gets under mobilization.

Unlike some training assignments for members of the Individual Ready Reserve (that's the non-unit Reserve, the "control group") MOBDES jobs are a sure thing. As long as you're assigned to the slot, you get about two weeks Annual Training in the job every year—and more if the agency has money to bring you on board for additional days. You can also earn retirement points by doing official chores for your agency on your own time. You have to work these extra duties out with the boss at your MOBDES agency.

The Other Side of The Coin

MOBDES has a lot going for it, but it doesn't bring in as many bucks as a unit assignment. Because the normal assignment is for just two weeks paid training time a year, there's no monthly drill pay. There's a new, MOBDES-like individual training program in the works, though, that may see some individual participants—lots of enlisted members included—draw both two weeks ADT pay and some paid drill time as well. (See "IMA on the Way," following).

Where Are The Jobs?

Mobilization designee jobs are,

overwhelmingly, staff positions. Few MOBDESs spend their two weeks out beating the bushes in fatigues; there are exceptions, though—an agency may dispatch its MOBDES into the field to prepare a special report or observe, first hand, programs managed at the headquarters.

Enlisted MOBDES jobs exist in 25 of the Army's 28 career management fields (CMF). Some of the fields where there are plenty of vacancies include CMF 11 (infantry NCOs), CMF 71 (administration NCOs), and CMF 98 (intelligence and security NCOs).

One career management field has special priority: 91, the medics. If you are a qualified medical specialist in a field required by U.S. Army Health Services Command, *the Army is prepared to create a MOBDES position for you.*

An important point to know about MOBDES is this: *you can be assigned to a MOBDES slot in your primary, secondary, or any additional MOSs.*

Where Do I Call?

The best route to finding a MOBDES job is to let your fingers do the walking to RCPAC. RCPAC, the Army's Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center in St. Louis, has a handle on each and every MOBDES enlisted job in the system. **A quick, free phone call to (800) 325-1876** will get you answers, right from the horse's mouth.

The person to ask for is Staff Sergeant Matthews—he's the MOBDES NCO.

Dealing direct with RCPAC is the best way to look for MOBDES jobs for a number of reasons. If you're qualified, RCPAC can start the paperwork going to get you assigned. This is no "don't call us, we'll call you" deal.

There is a big push on to fill MOBDES slots on the enlisted side of the house. RCPAC is interested in helping you find a vacancy and getting you into it.

SSgt. Matthews and the other NCOs at RCPAC who work on filling MOBDES openings are eager to talk to you, *even if you are presently a unit member.* Many RCPAC personnel management programs—primarily those for enlisted personnel—are directed at Individual Ready Reservists, not unit members. But if you're now a unit member and have run out of promotion room, or would like to try to broaden your Reserve experience outside of the unit situation, RCPAC can and will give you a hand.

Most MOBDES jobs can be assigned by RCPAC, which is another advantage to dealing directly with the Center. In many instances, RCPAC can find you a job and then cut the necessary orders assigning you to it.

In some job fields, though, RCPAC can only recommend you to the headquarters or command where the job exists. These positions—which include medical jobs—can only be filled by the "hiring" command. RCPAC, however, can do most of the paperwork and legwork and actually nominate you to the decisionmaker.

There are other ways to look for a MOBDES assignment, but the RCPAC toll-free phone call route is the best. RCPAC knows where all the positions are; the managers can determine quickly if you're qualified. The RCPAC folks have an excellent track record in placing qualified people into vacant spots.

What Will I Be Doing?

The job responsibility in each position, of course, varies. But there is a certain trend to the kind of work an enlisted MOBDES can expect.

Some jobs, instructor positions at training posts for instance, call for the MOBDES to move right in and do exactly the job performed by the full time staff. More often, though, MOBDES people take on special projects at their training sites; or they may be asked to work on tasks that no one on the permanent staff is equipped to handle. Either way, the MOBDES training is designed to allow the soldier to arrive on mobilization day and immediately take on the routine work of the headquarters.

Big Plus for IRR NCOs

There's one advantage to MOBDES assignments for senior NCOs that not many Reservists know—**promotion.** Unlike other jobs in the Individual Ready Reserve, MOBDES positions sometimes offer a chance for senior NCO promotion. (IRR enlisted promotions generally stop at E-7).

If you are an E-6, you're eligible for assignment to a MOBDES position that normally calls for an E-7. If you are otherwise qualified, you can be promoted as a result. The same thing holds true for promotions to E-8 and E-9. Get into a MOBDES job and qualify for promotion—you may get to sew on the stripes.

IMA on the Way

At the moment, the Mobilization Designee (MOBDES) program is the only game in town for the Individual Ready Reservist who wants to be formally assigned to an Army command for duty after mobilization. But a program now under consideration could offer IRR members another option if approved.

It's called the Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) Program and while it would be similar to the existing MOBDES deal in some ways, it would differ in others.

Under the current proposal, up to 40,000 Reservists would become IMAs. Like MOBDES personnel, they would have predetermined mobilization assignments in which they would train during peacetime.

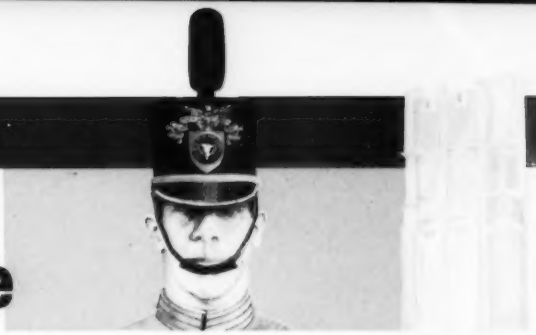
But unlike MOBDES soldiers, IMAs would be offered the chance to work in their assignments in a paid monthly drill status. Some IMAs would report to their duties—with Active headquarters and units—for 48 paid drills each year. Others would be offered 24 paid drill assemblies a year and **all** would go away for 12 days Annual Training.

Another difference would be in the jobs available. While MOBDES positions are mostly **staff** slots, IMAs would, in many instances, be assigned to Active unit jobs. Planners believe the IMA force would help bring Active Army units quickly up to full wartime strength during a mobilization.

Army spokespersons emphasize that the program is only in concept stages and has not yet been approved. The Army is also considering what benefits should be offered to IRR members to make the IMA program attractive if approved and input from Reservists is encouraged. Letters can be sent in care of this magazine.

SPECIAL REPORT

The Reserve and The Long Gray Line



WEST POINT, N. Y. — The gray, fortress-like buildings of the United States Military Academy tower high above the frozen Hudson River, looking as solid and enduring as the steep, dark hills from which they seem to be carved.

West Point appears—to an Army Reserve visitor from Washington—to be the "home" of the Army, the Regular Army in particular. Wandering the post's narrow streets in the minus-10 degree January air, the place seems to be the repository of much of the Army's traditions. It certainly is the training ground for most of the Army's top leaders, a mission the Academy has fulfilled for the last 179 years.

If ever there was a place that said "Regular Army," this old Revolutionary War artillery fortification—turned college, shrine, museum—is it. As such, the Academy seems an unlikely place to find the Army Reserve.

But the USAR is very much a part of life here at The Point. The Reserve's relationship to the school, once informal and imperceptible, has grown over the years to be a structured and significant element of Academy life.

In a small corner office on the sixth floor of "The Tower"—the upper stories of the Academy's headquarters building—sits West Point's Reserve affairs advisor, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Byard. The Reserve advisor's office is a challenging one, and attaining it is sometimes a physical challenge of the most basic sort. The office is often reached only after a windy hike up twelve flights of stairs—due to an elderly elevator of independent mind that sometimes skips floors, sometimes selects its stops at random, and sometimes doesn't show up for work at all. ("General Westmoreland hated this elevator," says Lt. Col. Byard.)

Lt. Col. Byard is a Reservist, and as a former high school principal, is no stranger to the rigors of academic administration. He manages an elaborate Reserve presence in Academy doings that far surpasses his hazy job title as "advisor," though advising the West Point Staff on Reserve and Guard matters is certainly part of the game.

The more important and time-consuming duties include management of a nationwide network of Reservists who serve as part-time, hometown, Academy admissions counselors ("I process over 400 officer efficiency reports," Lt. Col. Byard notes.). He also coordinates the training of all USAR and Army Guard units who pull training stints at The Point.

Being the Reserve guy at the Academy has earned the colonel another additional duty. First U.S. Army, responsible for rating the Guard and Reserve units who train at the Academy, has tapped him to be its Chief Site Evaluator here.

At The Top

The presence of the Army Reserve at West Point starts at the very top, Lt. Col. Byard points out.

"The Academy's governing body, akin to a civilian university's board of trustees, is called 'The Board of Visitors'," he notes. The board is responsible for establishing broad policy guidelines for West Point, rating its mission performance, and reporting the results directly to the national leadership.

Its current chairman is Lieutenant Colonel Harry Y. Baxter, *USAR*, Retired. Lt. Col. Baxter served the Academy for many years as its liaison officer in Burlington, Iowa. ("How's that for a USAR presence?" says Lt. Col. Byard. "The chairman of the board is a Reservist!")

The Liaison Program

You wouldn't think that the United States Military Academy would have to *recruit*. On paper, it doesn't. There are roughly 10,000 applications received, each year, for somewhat over 1,400 vacancies in the plebe—freshman—class.

But many of those applicants do not meet West Point's tough academic requirements, others are not physically fit. To assure that top-notch students are informed about the Academy, West Point has a field force of about 1,500 individuals, nationwide, who spread the word about the Academy and help the full-time USMA admissions staff.

This field force includes Academy alumni and "Friends of West Point" who do the work as volunteers. It also includes some official representatives on the staffs of ROTC detachments and field headquarters of the Army Corps of Engineers.

But a significant portion of the field force consists of the U.S. Military Academy/ROTC Liaison Officers, the MALOs, Army Reservists who are assigned to inform, recruit, and assist West Point and ROTC applicants.

Recruit? "Yes, to a degree," says LTC Byard.

All universities are contending with an indisputable fact: the national college age population is decreasing. West Point is no exception. The MALOs, and the rest of the West Point admissions field force, work hard to keep the flow of high quality applicants heading towards membership in the Corps of Cadets and ROTC units.

The field force work of the Reservist MALOs is "very important, very vital," to the Academy's admissions work, according to the USMA Deputy Director of Admissions, Colonel Al Rushton. Colonel Rushton refers to the Reserve officers as a "clean and direct line" to the countryside. A Reserve liaison officer is assigned to almost every square mile of the country, slotted by zip code areas. Other members of the field force—the old grads and volunteers—are available; and, work hand and glove with the Reservist.

Col. Robert McDonald (r) and CWO-3 Ed Grant confer on next fall's football weekend MP requirements at the Academy. Col. McDonald is the USMA Provost Marshal. Mr. Grant is the 77th ARCOM rep on many USAR-Academy projects in the New York metropolitan area.

But the USAR people are assigned to the MALO program as military duty. They are rated on their performance.

The Academy keeps tabs on the number of applicants and new cadets who arrive from each MALO's zip code territory; a detailed market analysis is on hand which shows how many cadets *ought* to come from each area, based on youth population figures for the locale.

The MALO program is a formal one. An annual action plan is published which directs each liaison officer to make presentations at each high school within the zip code area. The MALO is also expected to set up a network of contacts with high school guidance counselors, parents and others who influence students.

The MALO is considered a West Point expert in the area. Once a potential applicant takes an interest, the MALO is available to work with the youngster to see that the application paperwork is prepared, and that the applicant has taken action to seek a nomination to the Academy—usually from local Congressional representatives.

The applicants may be lead to the water, but they are not made to drink. A lot of the work is purposefully left up to them. As Col. Rushton of the admissions staff notes "We're looking for some evidence of initiative on the part of the applicant."

Once the admissions work is complete, the MALO has plenty of other tasks. The Reservists frequently work as hosts and travel planners for West Point officials visiting their areas, and they work as "advance" people for cadets who return home to do Academy public relations work. The MALOs frequently can be called on to book cadets into local radio and TV talk shows, or for visits back to their former high schools.

How effective is the MALO program in getting youngsters into the Long Gray Line? It's difficult to measure how many cadets who were helped by the Reservists would have been admitted anyway. But the Academy has a good feel for the value of the program—both on and off the record. One example: a MALO, upon visiting West Point, met with 22 cadets, each of whom a short time ago he helped place into the muster of the Corps.

Though the point of this article is the Reserve's work at West Point, it's important to emphasize the MALOs other, equally important mission. In addition to their Academy work, the MALOs also work to place youngsters into Army ROTC. They work especially at assisting college-bound students to qualify for Army ROTC scholarship programs.

Most of the work the MALOs perform on behalf of the Academy and ROTC is done on their own time, for which they earn USAR retirement points. Membership in the program earns just 8 paid training days each year.

Units at USMA

Once upon a time, Army Reserve and Army Guard units rarely trained at West Point. Training opportunities were few, in part because few Academy staffers knew what

The Reserve advisor's work at The Point includes arranging National Guard training too. Here, Col. Patrick McCarthy (l) and Master Sgt. Sal Parmigiano of New Jersey's 50th Armored Division work out support with the Academy's transportation officer, Lt. Col. Ronald Tasket. The 50th sends teams to license cadet drivers each year.

the Reservists had to offer. Few, too, were enthusiastic about having part-time soldiers in the spit-and-polish West Point atmosphere.

"In the old days," recalls Colonel Patrick McCarthy, Chief of Staff of the New Jersey Guard's 50th Division, "You had to go around here knocking on doors, trying to interest someone in having us."

Those days are gone. The USMA Reserve advisor now works with the Academy staff to plug both USAR and Guard units into Point activities where both full-timers and part-timers can benefit. In two critical areas, military police work and transportation, the Reservists and Guardsmen are now full partners with the Academy's Active Army establishment.

Colonel Robert W. McDonald, the USMA provost marshal, says, "We look for a lot of assistance from the Reserve. We need it."

Col. McDonald trains USAR and Army Guard MPs year around, both for weekend drill and for two week Annual Training stints. When the units come in for AT, Col. McDonald matches up each Reservist with a full-time Active MP. The two pull the same patrols, working together throughout the shift.

Reserve units traditionally help out during the summer, when leave-taking among the Active MP staff is heaviest. But summer is also one of the Academy's busiest times for the MP business. During the break from classes, the cadets undergo field training in the extensive, mountainous maneuver areas that surround the built-up portion of the Academy. Contingents of Active and Reserve troops conduct the training and provide training support; wherever there are troops, Col. McDonald notes, there are missions for the MPs.

Weekends

Reserve military police perform a valuable service for the Academy during weekend drills too, especially on autumn weekends when the Army football team is playing at home.

The Point's stadium holds 40,000 fans, but the roads on post are narrow, twisting and turning along the rocky terrain. The usual football weekend draws some 8 thousand additional cars, a traffic crush that could be an MP nightmare.

Reserve to the Rescue!

"I couldn't do my job on football weekends," says Col. McDonald, "without the Reserve MPs." For each home game, about 100 Reserve Component military police soldiers arrive at The Point on Friday evening. They stay the weekend, helping out with the football crowds on Saturday.

The extra manpower is critical. Col. McDonald states that his MPs—Active and Reserve—can now clear the post of home-bound football fan traffic in a little over an hour. Speaking of the Reserve support, he says, "I only wish I could get more of it."

West Point standards are high, but Col. McDonald says that he has never had a problem about personal appearance or motivation from Reserve MPs. Each unit sending MPs gets an advance visit from the Active MPs on post, and the standards and uniform requirements are laid on. The Reserve and Guard units who participate seem to love the work. "They get up for it," according to the colonel, "and we have them in here from as far away as South Carolina."

Major General William R. Berkman, Chief of the Army Reserve, encountered a razor-sharp West Point MP outside the stadium last fall. Impressed by the soldier's appearance and attitude, he complimented a West Point staffer on the man's superb bearing.

"He's a National Guard MP from Washington, sir," came the reply. Colonel McDonald calls his part-time Reserve Component MPs "the sharpest looking guys on the block."

Reserve and Guard units also come to The Point to move cadets, materiel and weaponry, and to teach the cadets to move themselves. Transportation is a major area of Reserve support to the Academy.

During the busy time when the new plebes arrive, and during summer field training, USAR and National Guard truck outfits do much of USMA's hauling duties. They do so for good reason: the Active Army establishment can't handle the workload. Though Active units are also brought to the Academy to help, the Reservists get the higher marks.

"They're here for just two weeks," says Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Tasket, the USMA transportation officer, "and they go full thrust." Lt. Col. Tasket would like to get USAR and ARNG truck units in for the entire summer training period, but at present, resources exist for just about 8 weeks of the session.

Part-time soldiers do more than just move the cadets and their equipment around; in a new program worked up through the Academy's Reserve advisor's office, citizen-soldiers are also helping the cadets move themselves.

To provide the Corps of Cadets with its own drivers, two transportation units from the New Jersey National Guard's 50th Armor Division come to The Point each year. Their mission: to train each new plebe class in operating

standard Army vehicles, and to conduct the required licensing tests. When it's all over, the new cadets see several hundred of their classmates made licensed, qualified Army motor vehicle operators. That core of licensed, qualified Army motor vehicle operators can then be called on, throughout their four years at the Academy, to help out with transportation needs. There are many needs: some 90 sports teams and other cadet clubs and organizations are on the road during the academic year.

"There's no way," says Lt. Col. Tasket, "that we could supply the Corps of Cadets with all the drivers they need. So, thanks to the Guard units, we train and license the cadets themselves."

It fits right in with regular unit training, according to the 50th Armor Division's operations NOC, Master Sergeant Sal Parmigiano.

"The unit members love to come to West Point," he says, "and all the driver training we give is included in our ARTEP tasks." (The ARTEP, the Army Training Evaluation Program, is a device that tests all Active, Guard and Reserve units in their mission skills.)

Other Reserve Work

Though MP work and transportation are two of the more visible examples of the Reserve presence at The Point, there's much more.

In all, some 2,000 USAR and ARNG troops will train at West Point this year, most of whom are there supporting USMA missions. This year, the list includes hospital, dental, legal and band units, in addition to the MP and truck outfits. Reserve mobilization designees are also assigned to the Academy, where they pull two weeks training as faculty members in the classroom.

West Point's relationship with the Reserve is growing. The staff puts into practice the observation of the Academy's Superintendent, the boss, Lieutenant General Andrew J. Goodpaster.

General Goodpaster, speaking with an *Army Reserve Magazine* correspondent recently, stated "The Reserve Components are absolutely essential to the Army." He believes the Guard and Reserve are inadequately structured, equipped, supported and manned. But General Goodpaster and his staff are doing their part to welcome the Reserve and put it to best use at West Point—working missions that benefit the Reservists, the Academy, and the Corps of Cadets. (A full report on our visit with General Goodpaster follows.)

Reserve Reaching Out

The United States Military Academy may indeed be the Regular Army's leadership training ground, and its traditional shrine. But by the time a cadet is graduated from West Point, he or she may have been recruited to the Academy by a Reservist; trained or taught by Reservists; transported, given medical treatment, and been greeted at an MP checkpoint by Reservists.

The Army Reserve—with its citizen-soldier partner, the National Guard—is an important element of West Point military life.

Exclusive Interview with "The Supe"

General Goodpaster on the Army, the Academy

During our recent visit to the United States Military Academy (See "The Reserve and the Long Gray Line" on page 27.), Army Reserve Magazine *was granted an interview with the Academy's superintendent. "The Supe," as he is known to his staff, is one of the nation's most distinguished soldiers, General Andrew Jackson Goodpaster.*

General Goodpaster is the 51st superintendent of the Academy. The West Point superintendency is one of the most important jobs in the Army, an importance indicated by the names of some of General Goodpaster's predecessors. They include: Robert E. Lee, Pierre Beauregard, Douglas MacArthur, Maxwell Taylor and William C. Westmoreland.

Many of these officers served as the West Point superintendent on the way to even higher responsibilities and achievements within the profession of arms. General Goodpaster, on the other hand, returned to active duty after a 35 year Army career to assume the superintendent's chair. A World War II combat leader, he served in a variety of leadership and staff positions, culminating with his appointment as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, in 1969. He retired in 1974.

General Goodpaster, a retired full general, returned to active duty in 1977 as West Point superintendent. The superintendency is authorized a lieutenant general, so Goodpaster is in the unusual situation of voluntarily serving on active duty one grade lower than his former and retired grade.

He came to West Point at a time of change for the Academy. The first cadet class to include women was entering its second year; the Academy was also contending with public and internal scrutiny of certain aspects of its traditional cadet honor system.

General Goodpaster kindly agreed to share with us his views on a number of subjects concerning the Army and the Academy. The subjects chosen were those that he, his staff, and we felt would be of interest to the Army Reserve.

ARM: General Goodpaster, you were a member of the Academy class of 1939. How would you compare the cadets of those days with those you are now responsible for turning into the Army's future leaders?

Goodpaster: I don't sense that much difference between the cadets of my day and those here now. They are characterized by the same sense of dedication and the same sense of patriotism—even though patriotism was much more generally expressed in the country when I was a cadet. The cadets, today, reflect a much more intense sense of personal enjoyment in their lives—pleasures were simpler in the old days—but I don't believe the young people have suffered by it. The youngsters have some tough challenges these days; the task of preparing oneself to be an officer was simpler in my day than it is today. The education here is more demanding than it was then. I do sense a certain loss of cohesion among the cadets today, and the sense of duty evident among the cadets in 1939 was somewhat stronger than today. but we're working on those problems. In terms of physical fitness—incidentally—the cadets today are a bit more fit than were my classmates. Overall, the things that characterized the best cadets in 1939 are the same as those that do today.

ARM: How representative is the Corps of Cadets of the American population? How representative was it in 1939?

Goodpaster: In some ways, the Corps of Cadets has always been representative of the population. Then, as now, we have had a good cross section of cadets from urban and rural areas, of cadets from well placed homes and from homes of modest income. We have, of course, made considerable advances in our enrollment of black cadets. In my day it was disgraceful; they simply were not tolerated. We had only a handful; often a class had none at all. The Corps of Cadets still is not representative in blacks, out of the total national population, but we're working on that, and we're about half way there.

And, of course, we now have women. We have had for five years and we're better for it. Though a lot of people thought otherwise, 'the old rock didn't fall in the river' when our first women cadets entered. This Academy is valuable preparation for a military career, equally for women as for men.

In one way, our Corps is probably *not* fully representative. As I mentioned before, the cadets are patriotic, and I don't think that patriotism is a very widely expressed sentiment among the young people of the nation today.

ARM: General, what are some significant changes that have taken place here during your superintendency?

Goodpaster: Well, there are quite a number. To begin, we've revised the curriculum and added more elective hours. There is a better balance between science, engineering, mathematics and the humanities. Ten of 40 courses available are now elective, allowing the cadets to choose what we would call a "weak major" *(the Academy does not offer a major course of study, per se–ed.)*. Secondly, we have re-ordered our military training to accentuate a positive form of leadership. We want to develop the cadets rather than merely test them. Another change is that we have cut out the harassment of plebes. High standards are maintained and the plebes have rigid requirements to meet, but we expect the upperclass cadets to support the plebes with helpful and constructive leadership, not to harass them. We have also strengthened the government of the Academy; we have a deputy superintendent in charge of management, and we've established a policy board to advise the superintendent in all academy-wide areas of life—academic, military and physical.

We've revised the cadet honor code, clarifying it and restoring it. It had become very complex. We feel it has been strengthened. Our curriculum now includes training in professional behavior and ethics, and ethics appears in our history and psychology classes as well.

ARM: How do you rate today's Army, General?

Goodpaster: In my 45 years of association with the military, I've never seen a better Army—but we do have some very obvious shortcomings. What we have to measure ourselves against is the world environment. Yes, we're a better Army, but the competition is tougher too.

The Army has some readiness and capability problems. The Reserve Component, for instance, is absolutely vital to the Army, but its size, support and manning are inadequate. Another problem is underfunding, which results in bad facilities, maintenance problems, inadequate supplies of ammunition and materiel. A very moderate amount of new money—steadily applied—would quickly improve a lot of this. Another problem I see is an inadequate civilian force—we have to use more civilians to free soldiers to do more soldiering.

ARM: Social critics sometimes venture the thought that the Military Academy is an obsolete institution. What role do you think West Point will have in the future?

Goodpaster: West Point's future role must be viewed in the context of our international environment—which remains complicated and dangerous. A nation built on freedom exists in a dangerous world; the enemies of freedom are on the move. Our national safety is still threatened, and if we accept the thought that we need a strong Army to protect that safety, we obviously need trained and dedicated officers to lead that Army. A strong national defense requires the Academy's contribution.

West Point has fulfilled an essential role when the nation most needed it, in time of war. The Academy continues to be needed, not only for war, but to do its part in providing the sort of strong armed force that will *deter* war in the future.

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

Army's Medical Brain Trust Fights Four Horsemen

by Maj. Dick Crossland

Being shot by an enemy bullet is but one of the occupational hazards of the soldier. Traditional weapons may burn, blast, skewer, and dismember; but other dangers, modern and ancient, lurk on the battlefield's edge.

War, one of the bible's four horsemen of the Apocalypse, has historically been accompanied by sidekicks Death, Disease and Famine. The soldier is trained for War, and understands that Death is part of the game but he is often ill-prepared to meet the ambush of Disease, who sweeps down upon an army when all else may be going well. (Famine delays his attack until last, nibbling at the heels.)

Disease changes form and adapts to the weapons of modern medicine, but the U.S. Army maintains a strategic reserve in the never-ending fight against it. That critical reserve is the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D. C. Known as WRAIR, and pronounced "rare," the institute is literally the Army's medical "brain trust."

Although their battles seldom reach the front pages of the nation's newspapers, the men and women of WRAIR are very much at war. Diseases to which the typical American gives little thought have often been bloodied on the medical battlefield and yet lie in wait to strike our forces and society a deadly blow. Diseases such as plague, malaria, sleeping sickness, dengue, leishmaniasis and yellow fever are still virulent and are militarily significant. And, these diseases are not simply diseases of the tropics or faraway "third world" nations.

We faced Plague in Vietnam. Thanks to modern medicine and intelligent sanitation, it was not a major problem. However, it was plague—the same awful stuff that devastated Europe in the Middle Ages, and plague remains widespread today in many areas including the Middle East.

Yellow fever brought fame to Major Walter Reed when he proved that the fever was a virus spread by mosquitos. But, it was that same yellow fever which made Washington, D. C., infamous for intermittent fevers and bad air. Until well into this century, it was yellow fever and malaria which sent Congress packing home each summer to healthier climes. Today, urban and government growth have led to paving over the fever-riddled mosquito swamps that once surrounded Capitol Hill.

Yes, Washington, D. C., suffered from malaria. Malaria isn't simply a tropical disease. Malaria was found as far north as the Saint Lawrence River in 19th century America. Malaria plagued the Roman Empire, and weakened Napolean in every campaign except his disastrous 1812 winter foray into Russia. Malaria was in our Civil War camps, and malaria was in Vietnam more than 100 years later.

Malaria remains a major health hazard. Malaria is an important battle for WRAIR, and the efforts being taken to conquer this disease are typical of the problems being confronted by Army researchers.

Malaria will probably not be defeated soon. The reason for this shocking statement is that the malaria organism is constantly changing.

Doctors use the terms "plasticity" and "acquired resistance" to explain that the microscopic parasite which causes malaria quickly adapts to the drugs which are used to fight it.

The drug Chloroquin used to prevent malaria during the Vietnam Conflict was no longer totally effective by 1970. Army hospitals began to fill with soldiers suffering from the non-fatal vivax malaria strain until new drug combinations overcame the problem. Today, malaria in Cambodian refugee camps is showing increasing resistance to all presently available drugs. This is particularly true of the deadly falciparum malaria.

The WRAIR researchers are attacking malaria on two fronts. Even as tradition drug research continues, the WRAIR scientists are working on a vaccine to guard soldiers against malaria.

An aerial view of WRAIR

Testing Malaria Drugs

The drug process begins when medical chemicals are purchased by the Army or are given to the Army as "gifts" by drug companies. At any one time, up to 250,000 drugs will be on hand and each will be tested to see if it will slow the growth of malaria in the lab. About three percent will have some effect against the disease. Of these, most will later be dropped because of harmful effects. (The cure may be worse than the disease.)

Eventually, of the quarter of a million chemicals, perhaps 100 will be tested on monkeys. From these tests, two-thirds will be discarded for various reasons leaving only 33 for human trials. If three to five drugs finally show promise, it's been a good year.

But even if scientists can find

numerous safe and effective new drugs each year, the effort will not be sufficient. Because malaria adapts so quickly to drugs, *the vaccine route* is the preferred avenue of attack. A vaccine can outflank the disease's adaptability by making the soldier immune to malaria's attack.

A vaccine works by causing the body to produce antibodies which attack malaria as soon as it enters the body by means of a bite from an infected mosquito. To produce these antibodies before an infection, the vaccine must contain antigens which are specific for malaria. And, these antigens must first be produced from live malaria organisms.

Malaria organisms can now be grown in the laboratory, and with this problem licked, WRAIR researchers, are confident that a malaria vaccine will be possible.

Other Soldier Sicknesses

However, WRAIR scientists have used a vaccine to recently defeat another militarily significant disease. This disease is adenovirus, an acute respiratory disease which raced through Army training posts in the 1960s and early 70s.

Although rarely fatal, adenovirus usually attacked new recruits about two to three weeks into basic training. It was commonplace to have half of a company sick with fevers of 102 or 103 degrees. At Fort Dix, N. J., up to 1,000 soliders a week were hospitalized. Something had to be done.

Like the cavalry charging to the rescue, WRAIR scientists entered the medical battle. Along with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, they developed a live-virus vaccine which recruits take as a pill. Once in the intestines, the virus causes the body to produce antibodies and the new soldiers are protected against attack by respiratory adenovirus. The vaccine is now 95 percent effective against two common adenovirus bugs and WRAIR is working on vaccines for other viruses of military importance.

Another disease of military significance is African tryponosomiasis, the legendary "sleeping sickness" which kills up to ten percent of its victims. Although we have known for 70 years that the tsetse fly spreads sleeping sickness, there is no safe cure for the disease.

Drugs which can defeat sleeping sickness can also cause permanent heart, kidney and liver damage. Once the disease enters the brain and causes drowsiness and coma, only dangerous arsenic compounds can cure the sickness.

Traditionally, sleeping sickness has been contained by controlling the tsetse fly. In wartime, however, the civilian fly-control programs will be interrupted; and mobile military operations will make any Army fly-control efforts difficult.

Because we have to safely fight sleeping sickness, the disease would be a major problem were the Army ever engaged in Africa south of the Sahara Desert. WRAIR is working in Washington and in Kenya to find a safe cure. The Institute is also the World Health Organization (WHO) collaborating center for drug development research on this and other parasitic disease.

In northern Africa and in the Middle East the sand fly carries another loathsome and sometimes fatal disease called leishmaniasis (leash-man-i-ah-sis). Caused by a parasite, leishmaniasis produces chronic skin sores which resemble leprosy. It can also attack the moist membranes of the mouth and nose and cause horrible disfigurement. And, once the infection spreads throughout the body, it is fatal.

During World War II, leishmaniasis was common in the U.S. Persian Gulf Command. In the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, the disease attacked virtually every soldier fighting in the Jordan Valley. And, since 1955 more than 300 American GIs have caught leishmaniasis during jungle training in Panama.

Scientists at WRAIR have a drug, code name WR 6026, which is 500 times as effective as Pentostam in treating laboratory animals, and it's being readied for testing on humans.

Nukes

Drugs can be used for missions other than treating or preventing disease. The Atomic Age implies a military health problem which goes beyond bacteria, viruses and parasites. That problem is the nuclear battlefield.

In addition to blast and burn injuries, soldiers will suffer from radiation if a war ever goes nuclear. Once a soldier has received a dose of radiation, there are treatments which are helpful; but blood transfusions are not very practical in large numbers, and bone marrow transfers are impossible in battle.

Old Walt himself

Since the 1950s, science has known about certain sulfhydryl compounds which protect against the effects of radiation. Animal experiments have shown that at least half of the effect of radiation can be prevented by drugs taken before atomic exposure.

Today, the Army has WR 2721, an amino-acid type drug which can cut the effects of radiation in half. It works for up to three hours. Its drawbacks are its short period of effectiveness and the fact that it must be injected. But, WRAIR doctors are working on a way to take WR 2721 by mouth. Their work shows promise.

The military significance of WR 2721 is immense. Instead of simply attacking disease, Army medical researchers have in effect produced a way to diminish the value of nuclear weapons. The drug substantially increases long-term survivability after nuclear exposure and can prolong life even for those who receive a fatal dose of radiation.

By taking WR 2721, soldiers can occupy areas which are too radioactive for unprotected troops. They can also survive fallout from friendly weapons meaning that wind and rain will no longer dictate the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

Russia and Eastern Bloc countries are very interested in WR 2721. And, they are maintaining vigorous research and development programs to find their own anti-radiation drugs.

A valuable side benefit of anti-radiation work has been the discovery that WR 2721 does not protect certain tumors against radiation. Because it protects normal tissue and leaves tumors vulnerable to radiation attack, WR 2721 shows promise in treating cancer. The National Cancer Institute is looking into the use of WR 2721, and the drug will begin human trials in 1981 as a weapon against cancer.

Microwaves

Research at WRAIR extends to basic questions on what the body can withstand. For example, how much microwave exposure can soldiers absorb on the battlefield? Is microwave-induced damage to the body acute or is it cumulative? Or, is it both?

The modern battlefield is rich in microwaves. Microwaves guide weapons. Microwaves counter enemy weapons, and microwaves provide tactical information. (A radar uses microwaves and is the most common microwave producer in the Army.)

Soldiers are also exposed to microwaves when working on some electronic equipment. While it has generally been agreed that such exposure can eventually be harmful, no one is completely sure just how much microwave exposure is too much. Research into this question has in the past year brought about the invention of a potentially beneficial medical technique.

Researchers had made the assumption that microwave injury could be measured if there was a way to see changes in the structure of organs—presumably as the result of microwave damage. To test this assumption, WRAIR scientists invented a way to measure the way microwaves act when they pass through organs.

A working model was built. By beaming microwaves through a sample organ, researchers found that the waves reacted differently as they passed through and around the different tissues inside the organ. Electronic measurements were fed into a computer which then produced a "picture" of the organ—in this case a dog's kidney.

The result was a picture which clearly showed the functional areas of the kidney—a sight impossible with X-rays. The scientists were able to show the regions where chemicals are absorbed back into the blood after purification and where urine collects in the kidney—as well as finer distinctions.

The outgrowth of this work is that it is possible to use microwaves to test for illnesses undetectable by chemical tests or X-rays. Even though WRAIR scientists have not gone ahead to build the machinery necessary to use microwaves as a medical tool, they have shown how it can be done.

Another area of basic research at WRAIR is an on-going look into the effects of weapon-generated blast overpressure on crewmembers. In the past, the Army was primarily concerned with the hearing damage associated with large caliber artillery. But as extended range weapons were developed with more powerful propellant charges and muzzle brakes, concern shifted toward damage to other air-containing organ systems such as the respiratory track and the gastrointestinal tract.

The weapon which got WRAIR into blast overpressure research was the M198, a 155mm towed howitzer. The M198 is in production and the Army will have 654 of these weapons by 1983. An important feature of the M198 is its 22,000 to 24,000 meter range with the new "top zone" charge and a 30,000 meter range with rocket assisted projectiles (RAP). But, the "top zone" charge can produce blast overpressure of 2.8 pounds per square inch in operator positions. This exposure level exceeds current guidelines for both auditory and non-auditory safety.

WRAIR was called upon to reassess the risk of non-auditory injury to crewmembers from exposure to blast overpressure levels created by present and future weapon systems. In tests in Maryland's Aberdeen Proving Ground and in New Mexico, researchers are gathering data which will allow them to define safe exposure levels for each of the organ systems affected by blast.

Blast is a very obvious form of battle stress on the soldier. Psychological stress is less obvious but just as harmful, in its own way as the concussion of the guns.

Shell Shock, etc.

During the Civil War, it was called "nostalgia." In World War I, the name was "shell shock," and in World War II it was termed "combat fatigue."

No matter what it's called, mental breakdowns from the stress of battle are militarily significant. Up to one-fourth of all casualties are psychological. In World War II, 600,000 Americans were discharged on psychiatric grounds. The rate of psychiatric casualties decreased in Korea and Vietnam, and WRAIR researchers are working to reduce combat fatigue in future wars.

From studies, scientists have learned that everyone has a breaking point and that up to 80 percent of all psychological casualties can be returned to combat duty.

The secret, according to WRAIR doctors, is *rest*. If soldiers can just get away from the rigors of battle for a short time, they can handle the anxiety of living under the threat of death. And, they can adjust to the death and injury of friends. Here the Army psychiatrist can help by letting soldiers know that their psychological exhaustion and inner feelings are natural, say WRAIR doctors.

Research at WRAIR shows that soldiers fight for each other—for their buddies. Where there is unit cohesiveness and loyalty, researchers find that soldiers can withstand the shock of battle. And, leadership plays a vital role in building this unit espirit-de-corps.

Shock studies of a different sort recently led WRAIR scientists to discoveries in the early treatment of spinal injuries. To complement WRAIR's work on psychological shock, doctors looked at how physical shocks act on the nervous system.

Laboratory work showed that the nerves of the spinal cord suffer from low blood pressure, called hemorrhagic shock, following injuries caused by blows to the spine. Indeed, the drop in blood pressure is more likely to cause paralysis than the actual blow.

It was this discovery that encouraged scientists to look further to find out why the blood pressure dropped. They found that the blood pressure fell in response to chemicals called *endorphins* which are released by the brain following severe injury. The endorphins are the body's natural opiates which reduce and lower blood pressure to limit the blood lost from wounds.

However, the low blood pressure also leads to paralysis when the nerves die from a lack of oxygen-carrying blood. To maintain normal blood pressure and to minimize paralysis, a way is needed to block out that endorphin role without neutralizing the value of opiates, internal or injected, as painkillers.

Again WRAIR found an answer. A drug, naloxone, was found to neutralize the endorphin role in lowering blood pressure but did not neutralize painkillers. Naloxone is easily injected and gives great promise of controlling blood pressure in soldiers who are in shock following serious injury.

The work of WRAIR does not end with these few examples. The 800 researchers of WRAIR are at work around the world, in the laboratory and in the field, tackling medical problems of major military significance.

Other studies include the effect of boots on land mine injuries, vaccinations against rickets and dengue fever, dangers of using out-of-date medicine, non-surgical tests to discover necrosis of the bowel following abdominal wounds, the role of aspirin in preventing strokes and the prevention of dysentery. The list seems endless.

The history of WRAIR is filled with major accomplishments. From the days of Walter Reed and Major William J. Lyster—of Lyster Bag fame—to the life-saving advances during World War II on into today, WRAIR has been at the forefront of medical research.

The Walter Reed Army Institute of Research is indeed a "rare" place. Its scientists and the supporting corps of researchers—are the Army's front line troops in the battle against Disease. Along the way they have thwarted Death and denied War countless victims.

WRAIR's research takes exotic forms: this is a kidney seen through a scanning device.

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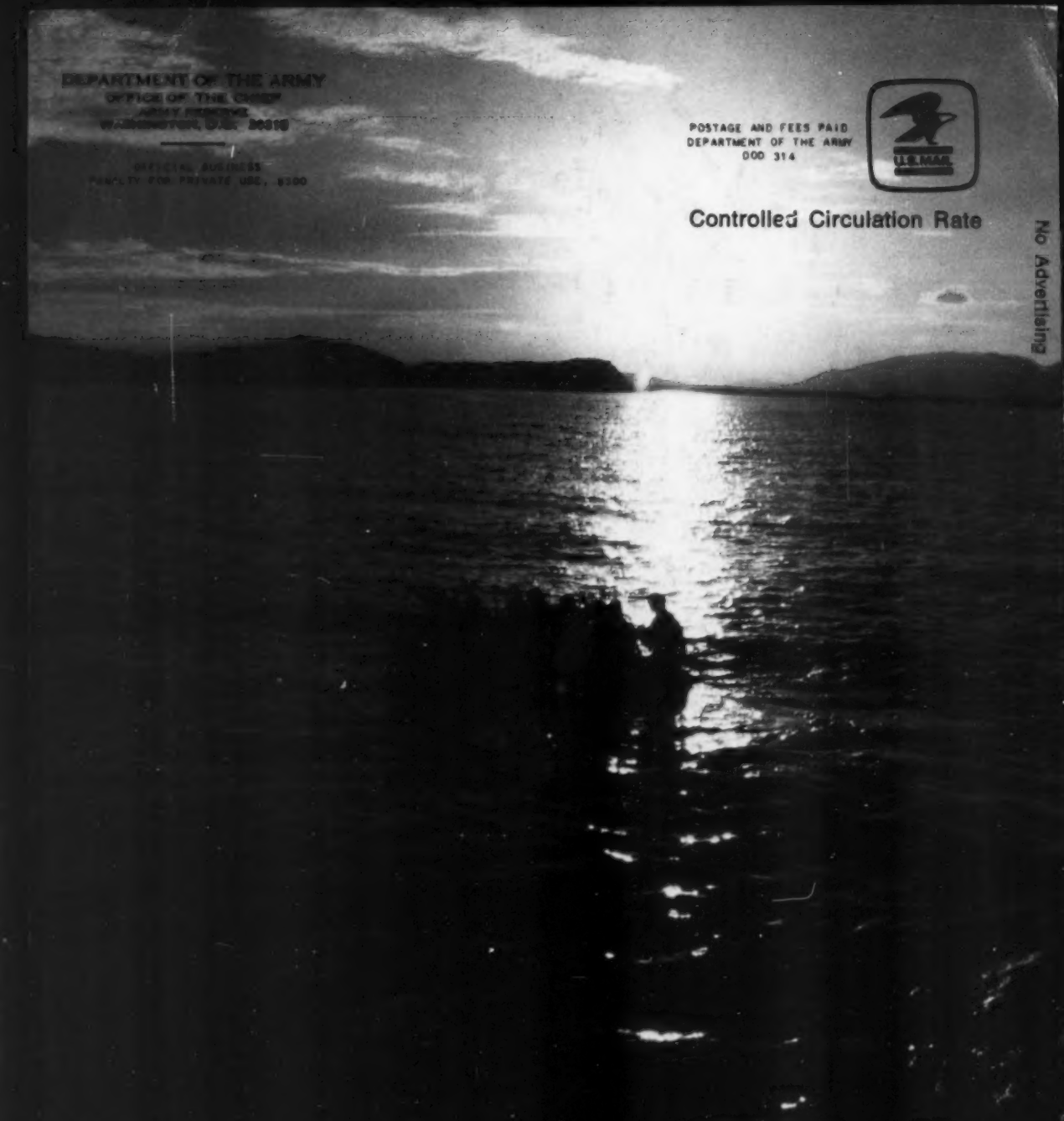

USAR Green Berets Take to the Water

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